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THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, MAY 31, 1858.

NO. 36.

The Poet's Corner.

The Love Knot.
BY H. J. STAHL.

Tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied her raven ringlets in;
But not alone in the silken snare
Did she catch her lovely floating hair.
For tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.
They were strolling together up the hill,
Where the wild wind comes blowing merry
and chill;
And it blew the curls in a frothy foam,
All over the happy peach-colored face,
Till scolding and laughing, she tied them in,
Under her beautiful braided chin.
And it blew a color, bright as the bloom
Of the pinkest fuchsia's toiling plume,
All over the cheeks of the prettiest girl
Then ever imprisoned a rousing curl.
Or, in tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.
Steeper and steeper grew the hill—
Madder, merrier, chillier still
The western wind blew down and played
The wildest tricks with the little maid,
As tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.
Oh, western wind, do you think it was fair
To play such tricks with her floating hair?
To gladly, gleefully do your best
To blow her against the young man's breast,
Where he gladly held her in,
And kissed her mouth and dimpled chin?
Oh, Elly Vane, you little thought,
An hour ago, when you thought,
This country lass to walk with you,
After the sun had dried the dew,
What a perilous danger you'd be in,
As she tied her bonnet under her chin.

Select Miscellany.

Old Psalm Tunes.
There is to us no more touching pathos, heart-thrilling expression, more feeling displayed in some of the old Psalm tunes than in the whole batch of modernisms. The strains go home, and the "fountain of the great deep is broken up"—the great deep of unfeeling feeling that lies far, far below the world-hardened heart—and as the unwelcome yet checkered tears stand in the eye, the softened spirits yield to their influence, and shake off the load of earthly care, rising purified and spiritualized into a clearer atmosphere. Strange, inexplicable associations brood over the mind, "like the far off dream of paradise," mingling their chaotic melancholy with musings of a still subdued and more cheerful character. How many glad hearts in the olden time have rejoiced in these songs of praise—how many sighed out their complaints in these plaintive notes, that steal sadly yet sweetly on the ear—hearted that now cold in death are laid to rest around the sacred fane, within whose walls they had so often swelled with emotion.—*Blackwood.*

A Contrast.
Here is an illustration of "the difference between two cases." As Lorenzo Dow would say: "You enter the church porch. The portly sexton, with his thumbs in the armbolts of his vest, meets you at the door. He glances at you—your hat and coat are new, so he graciously escorts you to an eligible seat in the broad aisle. Closely behind you follows a poor, meek, plainly-clad seamstress, reprieved from her tread mill rounds, to think, one day out of seven, of the immortal. The sexton is struck with sudden blindness! She stands embarrassed one moment, then, as the truth dawns upon her, retreats her steps, and, with a crimson blush, recrosses the threshold which she has profaned with her plebeian feet. Hark to the organ! It is a strain from "Norma" Sabbathised. Now the worshippers, one after another, glide in; silks rustle—diamonds sparkle—and gossamer of forty-dollar handkerchiefs shake out their perfumed odors. What an absurdity to preach the Gospel of the lowly Nazarene to such a set.

Influence of the Atmosphere.
The air which for about forty miles surrounds our earth has a definite weight; and although we can neither see nor feel it, we are conscious of its presence by the momentary operation of breathing. The weight of a column of air one inch square, and forty miles high, is about fifteen pounds. The reason why we are not crushed down by this enormous weight is, because we are surrounded on all sides by it, and as the pressure of weight is equal all around, it becomes, as far as we are personally concerned, insensible.

That the air does exert a definite pressure, in consequence of its weight, may be easily proved by any one with a tumbler and a sheet of paper. Fill a tumbler quite full of water, and carefully draw over its top a sheet of clean letter paper, and be careful to see that there are no bubbles of air in the water; place your hand over the paper while inverting it, and when the glass is mouth downwards the water will be kept in, until the paper becomes wet through. The air pressing against the mouth of the tumbler as of greater weight than the contained water, and so until some air can get in, to supply the place of the water, it cannot fall out.

A man in Kentucky killed a cow a few days since, in whose stomach were found a large brass ring, a tin can, a tin bucket, and a quantity of broken crockery. "Brutus" had probably swallowed the milk maid.

Funeral of a United States Senator.

The Washington correspondent of the *Harrisburg Patriot and Union* gives the following description of the manner of conducting the funeral of a United States Senator, in connection with the death of the Hon. Josiah J. Evans, Senator from South Carolina. It will be read with interest.

When one dies, an informal meeting of the body of which he was a member, appoints a committee of arrangements, and pall-bearers. The day after his decease, or the day after that, his death is announced in the Senate by his colleague from the same State, accompanied by a short eulogy, and eulogies are also passed upon his memory by other Senators who were intimate with him, and, also, by some, who were politically opposed to him, on the ground of personal regard. For it is very common to find those who are most opposed to each other politically, very warm friends personally. Resolutions to attend the funeral and to wear mourning badges for 30 days are adopted, and a copy sent to the House, where eulogies are also passed. Notices are sent to the President, Heads of Departments, Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Ministers, of the time and place of the funeral service. The corpse is brought in a coffin to the capital an hour or two before the funeral services commence, and is placed in a room contiguous to the Senate chamber, the committee of arrangements, pall-bearers, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the mourners accompanying it from the lodgings of the deceased to the capitol. At the time appointed, the President enters, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States, and every body present rises to his feet and remains standing until he and his Cabinet take the seats assigned to them. The Foreign Ministers and their attaches usually come in a body and take seats assigned them also. The Speaker and members and officers of the House are also announced on their arrival at the Senate door. The Speaker takes a seat on the left of the President of the Senate, and the members take seats in the lobby. The corpse is then brought into the Senate chamber and the chaplain preaches a funeral sermon. The Vice President, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, all wear white sashes and the pall-bearers black sashes. After the sermon is over the procession moves to the eastern portico of the capitol, where hacks employed for the purpose, are in waiting to convey them to the Congressional burying-ground.

The Doorkeeper, or one of the Clerks, announces the order of leaving the Senate chamber, which is as follows: The officiating Chaplain, Physicians of the deceased, Senators and Representatives from the State represented by the deceased, as mourners. Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Vice President and Secretary of the Senate, Members of the Senate, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, Speaker and Clerk of the House, Members of the House, President of the United States, Chief and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and its officers, Diplomats, consuls, Judges of the United States, Officers of the Executive Department, Officers of the Army and Navy, Mayor of the city of Washington, citizens and strangers. Some 200 hacks are usually employed, and paid at the rate of \$2.50 for the occasion. After the services at the grave or vault, for they usually put the corpse in a vault before its final interment, the members return to their respective Halls, and adjourn. There is always a surplus of hacks for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who desire to form a part of the procession. The President, Heads of Departments and Foreign Ministers, generally go in their own carriages. The procession breaks up immediately after the interment, and carriages on their return are driven at a rapid rate to the respective abodes of those occupying them. The hacks are required to take their occupants to any part of the city they choose, free of charge.

Preserving Flowers.—Our fair readers, all of whom we know love flowers, will be interested in the following manner of preserving them from wilting, which a contemporary assures us is highly successful. The plan is this: Procure a flat dish of porcelain into which pour water; place upon a vase of flowers, and over the vase a bell-glass with its rim in the water. The air that surrounds the flowers being confined beneath the bell-glass, is constantly moist with water, that rises into it in the form of vapor. As fast as the water becomes condensed it runs down the sides of the bell-glass, so as to prevent its evaporating into the air of the sitting room; the atmosphere around the flowers is continually damp. The plan is designated the "Hesperian Apparatus." The experiment may be tried on a small scale by inverting a tumbler over a rose-bud in a saucer of water.

The Great Earthquake at Naples.—The official Journal of the Two Sicilies publishes a complete list of all the victims of the earthquake at Naples of December 15, 1867. The total number of dead amounts to 9,850, and the wounded to 1,850. It appears that the number of dead has greatly exceeded that of the persons more or less seriously injured.

A house painter painted a door so exactly in imitation of oak, that last year he sold for a quantity of leaves, and grew a splendid crop of acorns.

A Great Wag.

Judge Dooly, an eminent jurist in Georgia, forty years ago, was a great wag as well as a great judge—Witty as well as wise. His gravity gave effect even to his jokes, and these were more frequent than his decisions. One of his fancies was to take people down who were in the habit of exaggeration. The way he used Austin Edwards, keeper of the hotel at Elberton, is a caution to all story-tellers, of whom Austin was the prince. He always told the truth, and more.

"It was natural," he said; "he liked uncommon things better than common ones; 'twas a heap more amazin' anyhow."

One morning at the breakfast table, this long-bow landlord had been relating one of his extraordinary yarns, and Judge Dooly, being at the hotel and listening to the story, sat in solemn silence till it was over, and then remarked that he had an awful dream in the night, and was very much depressed this morning. The landlord was awake in a moment, and begged the judge, if it would be no violence to his feelings, to relate the dream, as all would like to hear it. The judge still declined, as it might hurt the feelings of others.

"O, do tell it, judge—we must have it!" urged the landlord; and the company joining in, the judge proceeded as if he were about to sentence a criminal to be hung:

"Well, I dreamed last night that two lawyers and myself had retired to a private room to divide among us a fee received from a hard case which had been carried through with a mighty deal of lying on all hands. While we were settling the division, in steps the devil, who, without any formality, said he had come for us—we had told lies enough, and if he left us any longer we might repent, and so he would lose us. We did our best to persuade him to let us off, but he was inexorable, till at last I ventured to ask him if he would take a substitute.

"Whom do you offer?" he asked.

"Austin Edwards," said I, "keeper of the Elberton Hotel."

"Good! he'll do," said he, "send him along. I'll take him for all three of you."

The table was in a roar, and the landlord was cured, for a time at least, of his habit of overdraw. He passed away a few years since, and Judge Dooly is gone too, and there is no harm now in telling the story.

Trusting to Providence.
One of these stiff-necked puritanical missionaries, who sometimes wander away "down south" and take sly chances of endeavoring to enlighten the benighted darkness of that region, was riding along one Sunday morning in the neighborhood of a wealthy planter's negro quarters, when to his horror, he spied Cudjoo hobnobbing a small potato patch. Stopping his horse at the fence, he addressed him thus:

"My poor unfortunate colored brother, is it possible your cruel master compels you to labor on the Lord's holy day?"

"Oh, no, massa stranger; my mas'ter good man; he gib nigger far chance; gib him garden for himself. Dis all mine!" looking around with importance upon his little property.

"Worse and worse!" exclaimed the other rolling up his eyes. "The ignorance of Egyptian bondage! Has he never taught you the sinfulness of working on the Sabbath?"

"Well you see massa stranger, I nebber know 'fore 'twas sin for nigger hob his own 'taters Sunday," said Cudjoo, scratching his head.

"A great sin, my colored brother; how can you expect the Lord to bless you, if you thus break his commandments?"

"What nigger gwine to do for 'taters den?" asked Cudjoo, somewhat puzzled.

"Trust to Providence, my unfortunate friend."

"Dar! dar! you done made mistake dat time, massa stranger. Dat Providence is de lazziest nigger on dis plantation; he don't ebber hob his own 'tater patch. Yah! yah! yah! Providence, eh?"

The missionary rode off in disgust, the more promptly, perhaps, that just then he espied some gentlemen coming down the road whom he did not dare to have see him tampering with the negro.

A couple of idle fellows strolled into the colored church at Highspire, a few evenings since, to enjoy the fun; but when the colored minister rose up to preach, before announcing his text, leaned forward on the pulpit, and looked around on the congregation: "Bredren," says he at length, "May de Lor hab mercy on all de scoffers." (Long pause.) "May de Lor hab mercy on delahgers." (Solemn pause.) "May de Lor hab mercy on de two peacut'ners down by de door." The two young men did not wait for the benediction.—*Harrisburg Herald.*

Those who depend on the merits of their ancestors may be said to search in the roots of the tree for those fruits which the branches should produce.

A chap sought shelter of a Boston officer: "You see, Cap'n, first my father died, and my mother married again, and then my mother died and my father married again, and somehow or other I don't seem to have no parents at all, nor no home nor nothing."

Father, now many days are there in 1858?—said a young fellow to his paternal ancestor. "Why?—365, of course," was the reply. "So there an'; forty of 'emere Len'."

Nest People.

A traveller "out west" gives the following as his experience of nestneers, which is rather good:

We always did like nest people. We always cherish a kind of tender feeling for all nest women. But we never were really "struck" with one until last week, and the way of it was this: We were "out west" a few miles and got belated; looked for a place to stay over night; found a cabin; asked if we could be accommodated, and a tall woman, with freckled face, red hair, buffalo skin moccasins, buckskin dress, and a baby, said "she reckoned we must."

We got out our horses, hitched them to a cotton wood corn crib and went in. We asked for supper. We got some bacon, molasses, boiled pumpkins and corn dodgers. We ate heartily.

After meal was passed the woman said to the oldest girl: "Now, Duddy Jane, you have just got to keep that old slut and them ope pups from sleeping in this ere, mess box any longer. In makin' this stranger's corn bread I was just naturally pestered to death pickin' the small hairs and dead fleas out of it, that came from them pesky dogs; and if they sleep in it a week it won't be fit to use."

We were in love with the woman on account of her neatness. And that evening we laid down upon the rough hewn floor and had pleasant dreams. Ghostly faces were hopping about thro' our corporal diversities, and spectro sluts, with goblins, danced before us in boxes of uneasily mused during the live-long night; and our great grandfather sat straddle of us six hours, and with a ramrod to a six pound cannon, stuffed cords of that neatly prepared corn dodger down our unwilling throat, and whistled all the time for the dogs, while the baby and its tidy mother sat by and wept for the departing life cake. We like neatness.

Beat Him at His Own Game.
"Dad," said a young hawpail the other day, "how many fowls are there on this table?"

"Why," said the old gentleman, as he looked complacently on a pair of newly roasted chickens that were smoking on the table, "there are two."

"Two?" replied the smart boy; "there are three, sir, and I'll prove it."

"Three?" replied the old gentleman, who was a plain, matter-of-fact man; "I'd like to see you prove it."

"Easily done, sir: easily done. Ain't that?" said the smart boy, laying his knife on the first, "and ain't that two?" pointing to the second, "and don't one and two make three?"

"Really," said the father, turning to the old lady, who was stupefied at the immense learning of the son; "really, this boy is a genius, and deserves to be encouraged. Here, old lady, do you take one fowl and I'll take the second, and John may have the third for his learning."

Bunyan's Flute.—The flute with which John Bunyan beguiled the tediousness of his captive hours is now in possession of Mr. Howell, tailor, Gainsborough, England. In appearance it does not look unlike the leg of a stool—out of which it is said that Bunyan while in prison manufactured it. When the turkey, attracted by the sound of music, entered his cell to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the harmony, the flute was replaced in the stool, and by this means detection was avoided.—*Virginia Sentinel.*

In Cincinnati a man between forty and fifty years of age has four short fingers on each hand, reaching about to the first joint of a finger of usual length; and this physical deformity can be traced back through various members of his family for a period of one hundred and eighty years! Another singular feature is the fact that but a part of the children of each generation have been similarly afflicted—some of them having as perfect hands and fingers as the generality of persons.

We read a story in the papers, how a German pastor, once on a time, was to have his wine cask replenished by each of his parishioners bringing him a bottle of white wine, and emptying them therein. The appointed day arrived, when lo! and behold, instead of wine, each one brought a bottle of water, to replenish the cask! Each one thought that his righteousness would not be noticed, and one bottle of water would not injure the cask of wine.

This appears to be human nature, and it holds good in paying for newspapers. One man says: "My dollar will not make any difference if all the rest pay," and so many being of the same mind, a large portion of the subscribers do not pay up.—*Baltimore Quaker Advocate.*

There is nothing worth having that is not difficult. My life, and, I suppose, the life of every man who has worked with hand or head, has been one long contest with difficulties, and none of us would be the men we now are, if we had tamely allowed difficulties to conquer us.—*Sir R. Bulwer Lytton.*

The Wisconsin Legislature is about to abolish the death penalty.

A Mule Bewitched.

The popular idea seems to be that the long-eared tribe have been deprived of the power of speech since the days of Balaam, but we had this morning ocular and auricular proof of the fallacy of this belief. As we were coming down Broad street, we noticed a little this side of the Planter's Hotel, a crowd collected around the wagon of a countryman, and we stepped up to learn, if possible, the cause of the excitement.

The wagon was drawn by a couple of mules—one of them a rather bad looking specimen who seemed to hail from a region where corn and oats were rarities—the other decidedly better looking and giving unmistakable evidence, we thought, of having been better fed. The wagon was loaded with that delightful esculent so popular in the South—sweet potatoes. Prominent in the crowd we noticed a little black-eyed, gray-haired man, who was busily engaged when we came up in negotiating a trade for one of the mules—and strange to say for the poorest looking one.

"Now, my friend," said the little man, "I want this mule—I have a first-rate match for him, and want to make out the pair. How old is he?"

"Five years last spring," promptly replied the countryman.

"Golly! what a lie!" cried the mule, pricking up his ears.

Country started—the crowd looked frightened—and one or two colored gentlemen incontinently fled, as the devil were of the party.

"Who—was that?" asked the dealer in potatoes at length, having somewhat recovered his voice and senses.

"Why me?" promptly responded the mule. "What are you lying about? You know you have had me over fifteen years."

"There, my friend," said the little man, "your mule contradicts you—and he ought to know his own age."

"I'll be darned if I know what to make of you or the mule," exclaimed the countryman, "I know he's only five years old, for I raised him myself."

"There, you lie again," said the mule.

"Take that!" exclaimed the infuriated owner, forgetting this time for the moment, and striking the poor animal over the mouth.

"Don't do that again," said the mule, "or I'll kick you."

The countryman's eyes almost popped out of his head, and there is no telling what would have been the result, had not some one arrived who recognized the little man as Signor Blits, the well known magician and ventriloquist—which explained the mystery and relieved the countryman.—*Augusta Dispatch.*

You May Do So Again.
The following embraces an exquisite lesson on gentility:

A gentleman from Boston chanced to find himself among a little party of ladies, away down east, last summer, and while in the enjoyment of some innocent play, he carelessly placed his arm around the slender waist of as pretty a damsel as Maine can boast of, when she started and exclaimed:

"Be gone, sir! don't insult me!"

The gentleman instantly apologized for his seeming rudeness, and assured the half-offended fair one that he did not intend to insult her.

"No," she replied, archly. "Well, if you didn't, you may do so again."

A romantic young lady fell the other day into the river and was near drowning, but accor being fortunately at hand, she was drawn out senseless and carried home. On coming to, she declared to her family she must marry him who had saved her.

"Impossible," said her papa.

"What, is he already married?"

"No."

"Wasn't it that interesting young man who lives here in the neighborhood?"

"Dear me, no—it was the Newfoundland dog."

The Plea of Insanity.—A negro in Louisville broke open a box belonging to a comrade, containing three silver dollars, and stole one of the pieces. Having the usual plea of insanity was urged, the counsel declaring that no sane man would take one and leave two dollars behind. Whereupon the coffee who was robbed, exclaimed with great emphasis: "Massa, I tell you that nigger ain't crazy; he broke my box open and took de dollar out. Now, if he had broke de box open and put a dollar in, den I'd say he was crazy." His argument was conclusive and the thief was sent up.

A Quaker had his broad brimmed hat blown off by the wind, and he chased it for a long time with fruitless and very ridiculous zeal. At last seeing a rough looking boy laughing at his disaster, he said to him, "Is thee a profane lad?" The youngster replied that he did a little in that way. "Then," said he, taking a half dollar from his pocket, "these may damn yonder fooling thee fifty cents worth."

With an effort to know the right, and a conscientious desire to do it, there is less danger of doing wrong than many persons imagine.—*Life Lessons.*

"I remember," says the celebrated Wesley, "hearing my father say to my mother, 'How could you have the business to tell the blackhead that the thing 'twixt time and us?' " "Why," said she, "if I had told him that nineteen, I should have lost all my lightness."

What is the difference between a ship and a boy? The boy has a head and the ship has a tail.

The Opposition.
Near, that Opposer, by the special of the Kansas matter, has given something of a quietus to the agitation of this question, the opposition papers declaring, with the exception of those in whom it is known to be a political disturbance, and of those who are on of Miller's doctrine, are calling on extending themselves with the usual amusement of prognosticating the dissolution and utter annihilation of the rock Democracy, on which all the Know Nothing, anti-Foreign and anti-Catholic crafts, laden with candidates for the Presidency, were disastrously founded on their way to Port Washington. Once a year dogs are liable to go mad. The opposition get at least funny about twice a year. Can it be in the "moon's" effect upon our planet? or may it be "in the star order which they were born?" But these are philosophical questions beyond our depth.

With the hope of seducing from the Democratic ranks, a few whose political faith is not supposed to be of the most abiding kind, they are obstreperously favorable to that "good old Democratic doctrine," Popular Sovereignty. What prospects of success attend them through the various attitudes of this new dodge, we are not able to say; but their professions of devotion now, to a measure which a year ago they denounced as infamous, and nearly moving heaven and earth to defeat, count on the whole, an exhibition of the coolest impudence and most amazing presumption that it has ever boot our fortune to witness—admission free.

It is charged that men will steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil. Be that as it may, Black Republicanism has stolen, and now unblushingly wears the livery of Democracy to serve Abolitionism in; but it is the old wench so badly, that, as with the man in the table, it will not cover the peculiar developments of the wearer, with the difference only, that in the case of the man the ears stuck out, here it is the heels that protrude.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

The Nod Cracked.
Will the Leocomptons in this city, who are so glib in asserting that "Leocompton had nothing to do" with the late municipal election, explain the significant fact that Mr. Charles Worrall, the worthy Democratic candidate for Receiver of Taxes, far far ahead of his fellows on the ticket; the vote received by his opponent, Mr. Bomerfelt, being eighteen hundred and fifteen less than that given for Mr. Henry—*Bronck's Press.*

A few facts will crack this Black Republican nut. In the first place, it is not true that Mr. HENRY received 1815 more votes than Mr. Bomerfelt. The official returns show on the contrary that the difference was only 924 votes. Then again, Mr. WORRELL did not run "far ahead of all his fellows on the ticket," as asserted by the Press. Both Mr. HANDALL and Mr. ELLIS received more votes than Mr. WORRELL, while the latter gentleman led Mr. CURRIE only 200 votes. The Press must be hard pushed for an argument when it will insert an article in one column which is flatly contradicted by the official returns in the next.—*Pennsylvania.*

Who is Polk?—There is a curious fact connected with the list of members of Congress in "Niles's Register" for 1835. The list contains the full name of every member of the House of Representatives but one. There was a new member from Tennessee whose christian name could not be found out by the compiler; so he put his name down thus:—Polk. Twenty years afterwards, this obscure gentleman, of whose identity there was so much question in 1835, was elected President of the United States.

The Philadelphia Evening Argus says: "National politics had nothing to do with the late election in Philadelphia so far as the Democratic party is concerned. We heartily wish that national politics had been permitted to have had something to do with the recent contest—a very different result would have been accomplished. We are not yet too old to learn wisdom by lessons of experience."

Distressing Affair.—Mr. Perkins, of the firm of Smith, Perkins & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., was among the killed by the rotten bridge accident on the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Smith the senior partner of the firm, was so severely shocked when told of the fate of his old friend and partner, as to become dangerously ill. Sad to say, this terminated in insanity, and he was Sunday conveyed to the Utica Asylum, a maniac.

Hear what the Harrisburg Herald says about a social recreation that prevails in other localities than the State capital:

"One of the greatest evils that prevails at the present, or has prevailed at any other day, is the habit of gossiping, indulged in by every community. The troubles that arise from this practice are innumerable. Little things are made monstrous stories, hearts are broken, family ties sundered—all very generally because some persons in a thoughtless hour have failed to guard their tongues. What a pity that people are so prone to gossip about one another—to decry their neighbors' faults, while forgetting their own—to breed ill-feeling and unhappiness around them by their senseless gabble. We have seen so much of the effects of gossiping in our own community of late, that we are heartily sick with it. The most appropriate topic our ministers could distill upon in their next sermons would be this one."

Mr. Wise, the aeronaut, has gone to Washington, to experiment in balloon navigation for the Smithsonian Institute. He will send up a squadron of balloons, in the shape of a regiment, and will cut loose from a balloon when two miles high, (leaving the balloon in charge of a companion), and descend with a canvas air-conductor.

It is said that hoopes made so constructed as to serve for tents and in case of a shower, all that they will have to do will be to take the spring and in a moment the wind will have blown them away like a puff of air. A little house of her own.

What is the difference between a ship and a boy? The boy has a head and the ship has a tail.

The Compiler.



W. J. Noble, Editor and Proprietor.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Monday Morning, May 31, 1858.
DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
OFFICE OF THE EDITOR.
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
SARAH J. BROWN, of Philadelphia.
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

Chief Justice Taney.—There is a rumor, and we hope only a rumor, that the venerable Chief Justice Taney is about to resign his seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. He looks to retirement and repose.

The Meadville Democrat of a late date admonishes the public to be on their guard against the notes of the Crawford County Bank, as it appears that almost the entire stock in the bank is held by persons out of the State, and not subject to our laws relating to individual liability.

The counterfeit ten dollar notes on the York Bank are on the old plate.

John Kridler and his wife, residing in Cumberland county, about six miles from Carlisle, have been arrested upon the suspicion of having murdered their child, seven or eight weeks old. The wife has been admitted to bail, (\$1,500), but the husband is still in prison.

Gang of Horse Thieves.—The Harrisburg Telegraph says that from information received, we are induced to believe that there is a regular gang of horse thieves and counterfeiters organized in the counties of Lancaster, York and Cumberland, and that there are some members of the gang within a short distance of that place, on the opposite side of the river, from the fact that several horses have been stolen in the neighborhood on the Cumberland side, and taken to Maryland and Virginia for sale.

Important Report.—Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate, submitted a report, on Friday last, taking the strongest ground in opposition to the pretended right of Great Britain to visit or search or detain our vessels on any pretext, and concluding with resolutions calling for such final disposition of the question as shall forever preclude the recurrence of like aggressions, and also fully approving of the action of the President in sending a naval force to the Gulf to protect our vessels. The report was unanimously adopted on Saturday.

Washington, May 28.—The instructions issued to our naval forces are, in effect, to warn British cruisers against the violation of American vessels, and in case of persistence to prevent it by force.

The St. Louis Democrat, one of the most vehement Black Republican papers in the Union, advises the people of Kansas to reject the Lecompton Ordinance, as amended by Congress, for the reason that if they wait, they will get twenty millions more acres of land than is proposed by the late Kansas adjustment from the next Congress, which it predicts will be a Black Republican. In other words, that peculiarly honest party, through its organs, offers Kansas four times as much land as is usually given to new States, if she will reject the Lecompton Constitution. This ought to shut up the mouths of the Black Republicans about "bribery."

The Black Republican and Know Nothing members of the New Jersey Legislature have united in a call for a movement in opposition to the Democracy. "Birds of a feather flock together"—not only in New Jersey, but in all other States. Democrats, stand firmly, shoulder to shoulder, and life desperate combatants who are again grasping for the reins of power, will be disappointed—distanced!

Railroad War.—The railroad war at Erie, Pa., has been renewed, and the track again torn up. At last advice, however, the damage had been repaired.

A serious riot occurred on Saturday week in the Schuylkill coal region. The origin of the riot was a refusal on the part of the employees to concede an increase of wages demanded by the coal operatives. The aid of the military was invoked, and after the arrest of the ringleaders, quiet was restored.

In the Illinois tornado one small family house actually slid for three miles across the smooth prairie, with a family inside, and finally stopped, remaining upright and uninjured.

Robert Fisher and P. Hartman were taken from York county (Pa.) jail, on Tuesday, by knocking down the turnkey.

The British Outrages in the Gulf.
The outrages committed by British vessels of war upon American shipping in the Gulf of Mexico, are creating great sensation everywhere. Upwards of twenty vessels boarded and searched have already been reported, and the list will probably be largely increased when all is told. In nearly every instance the offence has been highly aggravated by the overbearing insolence of the officers and men conducting the search.

But our national honor is in safe hands. The prompt and efficient action of President BUCHANAN in the premises entitles him to the admiration of every man who has an American heart beating in his bosom, or who possesses a spark of genuine patriotism. These flagrant and atrocious outrages, committed in our own waters, almost at our very doors, are not mere accidents, to be passed over by a clumsy apology, without any point, emphasis, or meaning. And hence our Government has sent an earnest protest to the British Minister at Washington, and also demanded from the British government, through Mr. Dallas, our Minister at London, an explanation and an immediate abandonment of these high-handed proceedings on the part of British cruisers, with full indemnity for damage done. Our Home Squadron has also been increased, and ordered to forcibly interfere, if necessary, to prevent a repetition of such outrages.

What the upshot will be no one can tell. Perhaps one good result may in the end come out of these glaring insults to our flag. England, although she has for a time abandoned the practice, never yielded her pretensions to the right to search the vessels of other nations. The whole question has now been re-opened, and it is the hope of nearly every American that our government, in settling these wrongs, will bring about a clear understanding that no American vessel shall hereafter be so interfered with under any pretext.

The Dishonorable Exception.
It is said that there are exceptions to every general rule, and perhaps it is true. We stated in our last paper that every press in the United States was speaking out in one tone, one language of patriotic indignation against the unwarrantable aggressions of the minions of British insolence upon our commerce, our flag, and our national honor. Before the ink was fairly dry with which this statement had been made, the New York Tribune came to hand, containing proof that there existed at least one editor in America without an American heart, without a spark of genuine patriotism or a sense of public honor. True to the interests of his treacherous principles and designs, the editor of that notorious free love, free speech, and free nigger journal, has the dishonorable credit of being the first and (so far as we have yet seen) the only editor in the United States that unblushingly and unequivocally sympathizes with old England in her recent piratical foray upon American rights and American interests. He stands isolated and alone in his irredeemable infamy.—*Phila. Argus.*

Know Nothingism Rebuked in Maryland!
"Sam" Knocked!—The last Legislature of Maryland, largely Know Nothing, passed an Act submitting to the people of the State the question of an alteration of the Constitution—the main object being to deprive Foreigners of their rights. On Wednesday last an election was held for or against a Convention to amend the Constitution, and the result is probably 8,000 majority Against! The Democratic papers fought the issue bravely, and the people, waking up to a sense of the true character of Dark Lanternism, have spoken out in tones not to be misconstrued.

Baltimore city gives only 1,446 majority for a Convention; Frederick county 700 against; Washington, 1,100 against; Carroll 520 against. Nearly every county gives a majority against a Convention.

Hard Up!
The Black Republicans and Know Nothings are becoming harder and still harder pushed for capital. Their "occupation" (except to slander and misrepresent) is nearly gone. So desperate is their hand, and so venomous their opposition to Mr. Buchanan, that they are even attacking some of the appropriations made by Congress for the support of certain branches of the White-House establishment—appropriations made in accordance with standing custom, of years back—alleging that the President should pay all these things himself, out of his yearly salary! Not only so, but they add insult to injury, by endeavoring to create the impression that Congress has thus "increased the President's salary!" We shouldn't wonder if they next accuse him of downright robbery for accepting any part of his official pay.

A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner nominates Hon. John Letcher as the next Governor of Virginia.

Good.—Speaking of the Arctic, Capt. Hartensen, which has been ordered to the Gulf, the New York News alludes to that vessel's Arctic performance and says: "It was then that a Kane; the now good ship."—*Argus.*

A carpet sweeping machine has been invented in Boston.

A New Party.
The Philadelphia Press in connection with Horace Grody, John J. Crittenden, and one or two other bigoted and disappointed individuals, are endeavoring to form a new political party, out of the scattered remnants of the Whig, Republican and Know Nothing organizations, together with a few renegades from the Democracy. The Chambersburg Valley Spirit truly observes that the attempt will be fruitless. The people have had enough of new parties. The Know Nothing party did the business for them. That party was started to purify the political atmosphere. It purified politics much as a dead sheep in dog days purifies the atmosphere around it. Everything that it touched became bloated with corruption, and it soon fell apart from sheer rottenness. After it, came the Republican party—rather more respectable but quite as dangerous. Two years have carried it from its cradle to its coffin, and now those who rejoiced at its birth and mourned at its death are trying their hand at a "new party" again. Unfortunately for them, their new parties are always made up of old materials—the debris of defunct political organizations; hence they are not lasting. The Whig party lasted many years, because it was a respectable party, a national party, and was led by men of distinguished ability and unquestioned patriotism. At its dissolution, the good men who belonged to it took themselves to the ranks of the Democracy, while the political gamblers who had been the death of it set about the formation of a new party. The reptile of 1854 got his head crushed in 1855. Then the opposition managers got a new revelation, and in 1856 we had another new party. Strange to say, the political atmosphere purified so often, needs purifying again. The "disinfecting agents," CRITTENDEN, GREELEY and FORNEY—rag, tag and bobtail—all at work. Out of the rotten carcass of Know Nothingism, and the dead body of Black Republicanism, and the corruption that has sloughed off from the Democratic party, leaving it in perfect health, these immaeulate politicians are moulding a new party, for the purification of the politics of the country. But the people have no faith in them, and their project will fail. It is too evident that they aim at their own advancement and not at the public good. Traitors to all parties, no party will trust them; and plot as they will, they can do but little beyond breaking up the Republican organization and driving its best members—those in whom a love of the Union still lingers in spite of their evil associations—over to the Democratic party. The formation of a new opposition party will strengthen the indomitable and unconquerable Democracy, and we shall triumph in 1860 even more signally than we triumphed in 1856.

The Land Bribe.
The Indiana State Journal says: The more the charge made by the Republicans, that the Kansas ordinance is a "bribe" to the people of Kansas to accept the Lecompton Constitution, is examined, the more ridiculous it appears. It gives no more than the CARRINGTON-MONTGOMERY bill, and one hundred and seventy sections of land less than the celebrated Dunn bill of 1856, which received the approval of the Black Republican Congress of that year. According to Republican logic, the MONTGOMERY bill is no "bribe"—the Dunn bill was no "bribe"—but the EXAMINER bill is a "bribe" to the people of Kansas to come into the Union, when the EXAMINER ordinance is precisely similar in its provisions to the MONTGOMERY grant, and less liberal than the Dunn bill, a Republican measure, which granted more land than either. When will the Anti-Lecompton journals of this city publish the different land ordinances, so that their readers may test their assertions by the facts? Come, gentlemen, we wait for this proof of your honesty.—*Pennsylvania.*

Trouble in the Enemy's Camp.
Hon. LEMUEL TOWN, Chairman of the "Union" (Know Nothing and Black Republican) State Committee, has issued a call for a State Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 8th of July, to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner, to be supported by all the opponents of the Democratic party. The Philadelphia News—the organ, par excellence, of the defunct Know Nothing party in this State—flies exceptions to this call, on the ground that it has no idea of permitting the "American party" to be swallowed up by the great Anacostia of Black Republicanism. It closes its objections by saying: "It is one thing to talk about a union of political elements, and another to accomplish it. Mr. Todd, we think, is on the wrong track."

A Man Cut in Two.—Mr. McNulty, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, met with a fatal accident on Tuesday week. He was walking along on the railroad on his way home, and when about three miles west of Coatesville, he was run against by the night line down, which threw him across the track, and the wheels of the train passed over his body, cutting it completely in two, the upper part of which was carried a number of yards on the cow-catcher, causing instant death. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

No late news from Utah.

The shad-fishing season has closed.

Letter from Washington.
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1858.
Dear Compiler:—The Secretary of the Navy comes fully up to his duty in regard to affairs in the Gulf, as in every other case. He has ordered Captain Hartstene to the command of the steamer Arctic, and Commander John Rodgers to that of the Water Witch—both now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—to proceed to the Gulf in search of the British steamer Styx, and to interpose American guns between the British cruisers and our merchantmen. Other vessels will follow as rapidly as they can be got ready for service. The President is determined to put a stop to these outrages at once; and if a collision should result, the responsibility must rest upon the British government, which gave the offensive orders.

Senator Mallory, the other day, reported a bill authorizing the construction of six screw sloops-of-war, of draught not to exceed fourteen feet, one to be a side-wheel steamer for the China seas, with draught of eight feet only. The bill will most probably pass, as will another for the construction of ten or twenty gun boats.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Douglas, in the Senate, on Monday, "to restrain and redress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the United States," as follows:
Be it enacted, &c., That, in case of flagrant violation of the laws of nations by outrage upon the flag, soil, or citizens of the United States, or upon their property, under circumstances requiring prompt redress, and when, in the opinion of the President, delay would be incompatible with the honor and dignity of the Republic, the President is hereby authorized to employ such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such outrages, and to obtain just redress and satisfaction for the same, when perpetrated; and it shall be his duty to lay the facts of each case, together with the reasons for his action in the premises, before Congress, at the earliest practicable moment, for such further action thereon as Congress may direct.

The measure proposed is one of the highest importance, and demanded by many good and sufficient reasons. The Minnesota Members of Congress have been admitted, in spite of the factious opposition of the Know Nothings and Black Republicans. Vallandigham, Democrat, has ousted Campbell, K. N. and B. R., in the Ohio contested seat, but he has had a protracted struggle for it.

Kansas Brigands and Desperadoes.
Late intelligence from Kansas reports that highwaymen and desperadoes are roaming through the Territory in organized bands, indulging in depredations upon the property of the citizens, and wherever resistance is made to their proceedings murdering the innocent victims of their plunder. That this lamentable condition of affairs should exist is not to be wondered at, however much it may be deplored, and we apprehend again and again will we be compelled to chronicle fresh outrages upon the lives and property of the residents of that distracted Territory, ere the reformation and security ensured by the new enactment can be carried out by the officers of the law. The settlement of the Kansas question in Congress (remarks the Reading Gazette) leaves no other means of livelihood to the miserable fanatical tools of the Abolition leaders who were forwarded to that section by the "Emigrant Aid Society" during the continuance of the existing political discussion; and throwing off their disguise, they now sally forth in their true character of robbers and murderers, levying tribute upon their neighbors and shooting down those who refuse to replenish their empty purses. That these spirits are but the type of those who sent them to the field of their exploits can not be denied, and upon such men as Parson Beecher and his satellites, who clothed in an hypocritical garb of piety and purity preach peace and quietude with their lips, while with their hands and hearts they are committing dastardly and heinous crimes, may be visited the censure and condemnation of all honorable and proper thinking citizens.

The purchasers of the weapons with which these roving brigands are supplied are equally culpable with those by whom the fatal shot is fired, and doubtless each new outrage committed by these strolling vagabonds is hailed with plaudits of approval by the sanctimonious members of the "Aid Society."

Jim Lane recently called a religious meeting at Lawrence, K. T., for the purpose of appointing a day of Thanksgiving. The meeting was held in the Unitarian Church, and presided over by the Rev. Mr. Nute. Lane made a speech and offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted. Gratitude to the Ruler of Nations for the Peace and Freedom vouchsafed to Kansas, and to the 24 Senators and 120 Representatives who voted against Lecompton, was embodied in the resolutions. When the meeting was over and Lane had taken his usual horn, he remarked that he thought a final stop should be put to those d—d border ruffian slanders against his moral and religious character, when it became known that he was the first man to move for a Thanksgiving in Kansas. So says the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The shad-fishing season has closed.

Past and Fanny.
"THE WORLD IS A STAGE."
McGee, the murderer of the deputy-warden of the Massachusetts State prison, will probably be hung on the 15th of June.

There is a mobster grape-vine at Montezuma, California, that yielded last summer 700 bushels of grapes, weighing 18,000 pounds. A boat attached to a sperm whale, in the Pacific, was drawn 33 miles an hour, and the probability is that a whale will go at the rate of 50 miles an hour.

A firm in Havana has obtained permission to lay down a submarine telegraph from Cuba to Key West, Florida. The work will be speedily proceeded with.

Augusta, Ga., May 22.—The Augusta mills commenced grinding new wheat yesterday for the New York market.

The fly is said to be destroying the wheat crop in Delaware.

Old Ball is giving concerts in Vienna and Perth.

Mr. Vandenhoff was to appear at the Theatre Royal on the 11th, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his appearance on the Liverpool stage.

There are sixty seaports in Cuba, and last year there were 3,689 coastwise arrivals and 3,659 clearances. This will give an idea of the trade of this beautiful island, which is not more than half cultivated under the present system.

The ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the monument to Ethan Allen, by the State authorities of Vermont, were postponed for the reason that the remains are missing. No trace of Ethan Allen can be found on the spot where he was supposed to be, and the supposition is that his bones have been stolen or mislaid.

An exchange paper tells the story of a man who was found on a Sunday morning with out a hat, sitting on a block of granite, with his bare feet in a brook, trying to catch a bad cold, so as to be able to sing bass at church.

The estimated damage by the disastrous crevasse at Bell's plantation, two miles above New Orleans, is from four to five millions of dollars.

On the 31st inst., the county treasury of Henry county, Ind., was entered and robbed of \$11,000.

Intelligence from Mexico announces that Polanco has issued an edict, declaring all the ports of that country closed to the commerce of other nations.

The Negroes in Kansas Taking their Position.
We learn from the Kansas Western Journal of Commerce, that on Tuesday, 23rd inst., a meeting of the free blacks of Lawrence city was held to express their approbation of the action of the late Constitutional Convention, in granting them the "right of suffrage and the freedom of schools, on a perfect equality with the white man." Resolutions were adopted congratulating their colored friends throughout the country, and inviting them to emigrate at once to the free soil of Kansas, as a place where the black man has his proper position. The resolutions approving of the doings of the Convention were objected to on one ground only, and that was, allowing foreigners to vote simply on taking out their first papers. One of the orators is thus reported:

"Mr. President, I am opposed to demagogic resolutions—these are natib American myself, I is; and dat Constitution gives to de foreigners de same right as de natib born. Dat, sah, I nobber will swallow. I is willin' for de rest to vote same as de balance—but de foreigners nobber, sah, nobber! I say again, sah, I is natib American, I is! I is in favor of Crittenden's bill, sah."

The remarks of the native sable orator were received with uproarious applause, but the reasoning of the speaker was swallowed up by that of other great considerations, that the Convention had put negroes on an equality, as to the right of suffrage and freedom of the common schools, with the white people; so that resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm. It would seem from the proceedings of that meeting, that the free negroes of Kansas intend to avail themselves of the acts and the doctrines of the Black Republicans in their favor.

A Beautiful Trio.—It will be extremely gratifying to the honest people of this country to know, as they probably will in the course of a few weeks, that the Kansas imbroglio and the Utah complication are both at an end, together with the Florida war, and that the heroes of these disturbances—Brigham Young, Jim Lane and Billy Bowlegs—have emigrated from the late theatres of their exploits. If Barnum could add those fellows to one of his exhibitions, it would not take him long to recover his lost fortune.

John Bull and a Yankee Captain.—New York, May 23.—The barque John Howe reports that an attempt was made in the harbor of Sagua to compel Capt. Bartlett, of the ship Clarendon, bound to New York, with sugar, to show his papers and hoist his ensign to the officers of the British steamer Buzzard. Captain Bartlett refused and the steamer fired several blank cartridges to intimidate him, and then the command, with 100 men, proceeded to the Clarendon. Capt. Bartlett refused to let any one come on board but the officers, who, after an exciting scene, left without accomplishing their purpose. During the affair Capt. Bartlett was struck, but the officer denied that it was intentional.

The United States Vessels Ordered to the Gulf.—The Wabash, Arctic, Jamestown, Dispatch, Fulton, Water-Witch and Dolphin, it is stated, have all been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, with orders to protect our merchantmen from search by British cruisers. The new revenue cutter Harriet Lane, it is also stated, will probably receive similar orders. The Wabash was put in commission on Monday, at the Brooklyn navy-yard.

Shocking Murder by Boys in St. Louis.—Three boys employed in a barber shop at St. Louis, have been arrested for the murder of Hugh Downie. One of the boys, named Theodore Debold, aged 17, has confessed that Downie went into the barber shop and was shaved. He had visited the shop on two other occasions, and had conversed about mules, horses, &c., so as to give an idea that he was a man of considerable wealth. Upon the evening in question, (Sunday week), after shaving, he invited Nicholas and Antonio, the two other boys, to go out and take a drink; when they came back, Antonio persuaded him to be shampooed, and Downie took a chair for that purpose; Antonio then drenched his hair in the fluid used for cleaning the head, and purposely let some drops fall into his eyes, thereby blinding him effectually. While this was going on Nicholas took a halter which had previously been prepared for the purpose, put the noose around the neck of the victim, and drew it so tight that the very life was choked out of him in a few seconds. They then threw the body in the cellar, after robbing it of \$50, a silver watch, silk gaud and gold shirt buttons.

Murder and Suicide.—Troy, N. Y., May 23.—George Reed, a sales keeper, murdered his wife on Green Island, opposite this city, on Saturday night, by stabbing her with a dirk-knife, and then stabbed himself several times and died immediately. Mrs. R. lingered for only three hours. Jealousy was the cause. Reed was 25 and his wife 18 years of age.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—It is stated that the paying out apparatus constructed by Mr. Everett, of our navy, is pronounced by the English engineers to be just the machinery required, and that Mr. Hughes, our ingenious inventor and electrician, has succeeded in transmitting currents of electricity through twenty-six hundred miles of the cable without difficulty, thereby solving satisfactorily a problem that had baffled the science of the company's electricians.

Horses Looking Up.—Mr. Sholes, of Syracuse, N. Y., has, it is stated, been offered \$1,800 for his horse Black Hawk. The owner of Black Hawk, now at Gothen, Orange county, N. Y., was offered \$5,000 for him by some gentlemen from Tennessee. The offer was refused. This indicates a high appreciation of horse flesh.

Crittenden and the Kansas Question.
Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 19, 1858.
In view of the early adjournment, I desire to call the attention of Congress to the present condition of the Government.

In my annual report I estimated that there would be a balance in the treasury, at the end of the present fiscal year, of \$426,875,67, which would have required a deficiency in our resources of five millions of dollars to be provided for, at that amount is necessary, at all times, to be in the treasury, for its prompt and successful operation. This estimate was based upon an expenditure limited to the appropriations then authorized by law. Since that time, the demands upon the treasury for the present fiscal year, have been increased by legislation to an amount not far below ten millions of dollars. Another important element of that estimate was the probable receipts from customs and other sources during the then three remaining quarters of the fiscal year.

The actual receipts for that period, it is now believed will fall ten millions below that estimate—attributable to the fact that the trade and business of the country have not recovered as rapidly from the effects of the late revolution as was then anticipated.

Owing to these causes the twenty millions loan of treasury notes, authorized by the act of December 23, 1857, will be exhausted in supplying the deficiencies in the treasury for the present fiscal year.

We shall commence the next fiscal year dependent entirely upon the current receipts into the treasury to meet all demands from it.

In reply to a call upon the heads of the different departments, I have received official information that the sum of \$37,000,000 will be probably called for during the first two quarters of the next fiscal year. This sum does not include such amounts as may be appropriated by Congress over and above the estimates submitted to them by the departments, and I have no data upon which to estimate for such expenditures. Upon this point Congress is better able to form a correct opinion than I am.

To meet these expenditures it is not prudent to rely upon receipts into the treasury, estimated upon the too rapid revival of trade and business. I believe that we may safely calculate upon receipts, during the period from all sources, of \$25,000,000. Looking to this state of things, I recommend that authority be given to this department to supply any deficiencies that may arise in meeting the demands upon the treasury by an additional loan not exceeding \$15,000,000.

In view of the amount of treasury notes already issued, I recommend a loan for that amount to be negotiated for a period of not more than ten years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

I have confined this inquiry to the two first quarters of the next fiscal year as Congress will re-assemble before the close of the second quarter, and it will be time enough then, should it become necessary, to provide for future contingencies that cannot now be foreseen.

I do not recommend any measure for increased taxation. It would be unwise at this time to attempt a modification of the tariff act of March 3, 1857, for the reasons given in my annual report to Congress. Sufficient time has not elapsed to test the effects of that act upon the revenue, considering the condition of the country during the period of its operations. In addition to this consideration, neither the receipts nor the expenditures of the Government should be estimated for the future upon the basis of its present receipts and expenditures. The former have been, and still are, too seriously affected by the late revolution to justify a policy of legislation based upon a probable continuance of this state of things for any considerable period of time.

The latter have been so greatly increased by causes of the like temporary character as to preclude with equal propriety, the policy of considering them as a basis for estimating future expenditures. The most prominent of these temporary causes is the Utah expedition, which, it is hoped, will not reach beyond the end of the next fiscal year. During the period of an overflowing treasury a system of expenditure was inaugurated in the building of custom houses, post offices, court houses, and other public works, which, fortunately for the country, has been checked by the exhausted condition of the treasury. The time thus given for a more thorough and rigid inquiry into the necessity and propriety of these expenditures, it is confidently believed, will lead to wise and salutary reforms. But retrenchments in other branches of the public service can, and I have no doubt will be effected. Attention should be directed more to the reduction of expenditures than to an increase of taxation, to remedy the evils of an excess of expenditures over the means of the Government. A full treasury is an unpropitious element in the work of retrenchment and reform. If measures should be now adopted to provide the treasury permanently with a sum equal to the present demands upon it, it might relieve the Government from some of its embarrassments, but would greatly weaken the effort to restrain expenditure of the public money.

The revival of business, which cannot be much longer delayed, will, I am confident, insure from the present tariff a sufficient revenue for the support of the Government in ordinary times.

Extraordinary expenses, rendered necessary by causes equally extraordinary, always being of a temporary character, should be provided for in a like temporary manner.

This principle is too plain to require argument or illustration; it is only necessary to call attention to it to command the approval of every intelligent mind.

HOWARD COSS, Secretary of the Treasury.

Dr. Robert Hare, for many years Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday week. His disease was Pneumonia.

J. W. Ferry and Martin McManus were taken from the New York county (Pa.) jail, on Tuesday, by knocking down the turnkey.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job printing done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tanning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—“The Compiler” on the sign.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHL.

“TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL.”

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, MAY 31, 1858.

NO. 36.

New Goods.

IN HEIDELSBURG.—P. A. & G. F. ECKENRODE have just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of *Dry Goods, Groceries*, and all kinds of *Hardware* kept in country stores. They have splendid assortments of *Sugar* for 7, 8 and 9 cents, and *Molasses* in proportion. They have on hand also a large assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.*, the latter articles all being kept up stairs, as they have not room below in the store.

All goods bought of them in the Men's Wear line will be cut free of charge. *Tailoring* done with neatness, durability and dispatch, by J. A. Breichner, Tailor. Goods bought elsewhere will be cut or made up at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

P. A. & G. F. ECKENRODE.
Heidelsburg, April 26, 1858.

The 500 People.

WHO bought their Winter Clothing from FRANKLIN B. PICKING, are all coming back, and bringing with them their friends and acquaintances, to examine his assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, just opened at his new Clothing establishment in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church. They will have the cheapest and best assortment of Goods to select from ever brought to Gettysburg. They will find every style of Summer Coats, Pantaloon, Vests, Raglan Coats, Cashmere, Linen, Cheek; Buck Coats, &c.; Pants of black and fancy Cashmere, Tweeds, Jeans, Linen, Buck, Cotton, &c.

FRANKLIN B. PICKING.
April 26, 1858.

Clear the Way.

FOR THE NEW FIRM—No. 1, 2 and 3 Riding and Wagon Saddles, Trotting, Buggy and Carriage Harness, Buggy, Carriage, Mule, Hair, Ticking and common Calves. Riding and Driving Bridles, Martingales, Hitters, Horse Covers and Fly Nets of every description; Whips, &c., just received and sold at astonishingly low, at BRIDGMAN & CLIPPS, sign of the “BIG BOOT,” Chambersburg street.
May 10, 1858.

Spring Millinery.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city, and is now opening a beautiful assortment of *Millinery and Fancy Goods*, of the latest styles, which she will sell at the lowest cash prices, and which she invites the ladies to call and examine.

Milliners who wish to buy Goods to sell again, will find it much to their advantage to give her a call, as she keeps none but the most fashionable goods.

April 19, 1858. Sm

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry Building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to all customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks.

May 10. DAVID WARREN.

UMBRELLAS and Canes of every variety and price, at

BRIDGMAN & CLIPPS.

PARASOLS—Latest Styles, at

MISS McCREARY'S.

ORANGES, Lemons, Raisins, Dates, Figs, &c.

Cocoanuts—all kinds of Candies and Nuts, at

Norbeck & Martin's.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and all kinds of Spices, and every article in the grocery line, cheap and good at the new Dry Good and Grocery Store.

J. C. GUINN & BRO.

All kinds of Cedar and Willow-ware, for sale low by

GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

GROCERIES.

If you want a good assortment of Groceries, such as Syrups, Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, you will do well by examining the assortment at

H. S. & E. H. MINNIGHS.

QUEENSWARE.

Persons wishing to purchase Queensware will do well by visiting the large and well selected assortment at

H. S. & E. H. MINNIGHS.

STOVEPIPE of all sizes, made to order at

BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg street.

FLOUR & FEED for sale by

GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

MILLINERY.

MISS LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the ladies of Gettysburg and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in town. Please call and see. [Apr. 21, '56.]

THE attention of the ladies is especially invited to the large and well selected assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, at

PAXTON & McILHENY'S.

MANTILLAS—Cheap and fashionable, at

MISS McCREARY'S.

THE attention of the Ladies is directed to the large and splendid assortment of new Spring and Summer Goods, such as Delaines, Lawns, Duval Chali, Gingham, domestic and fine, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., at

J. C. GUINN & BRO'S.

RICH EMBROIDERIES.

A large and beautiful assortment of rich French worked Collars, and many other new and seasonable goods, just received and for sale at low prices at

H. S. & E. H. MINNIGHS.

SILVER.

A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of Neapolitan, English Straw and Colored Straw Bonnets. Call and see them.

EMBROIDERIES—Very cheap, at

MISS McCREARY'S.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

A large supply of all kinds, just received at

J. C. GUINN & BRO'S.

SHIRTS, Colars and Bows, wool and cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Walking Canes—not to be beat in quality or price. Call at

SAMSON'S.

2,000 PIECES of Wall Paper just received and for sale at

April 5. PAXTON & McILHENY'S.

50 DOZEN Seythes in store and for sale wholesale and retail at the store of

FARNSTOCK BROTHERS.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and every article of Men's Wear, good and cheap at

J. C. GUINN & BRO'S.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Summer Coatings, and every article of summer dress goods, for men and boys, to be had at FARNSTOCK'S.

TORRACCO & SEGARS, of best brands, and of astonishingly low prices, at the store of J. C. GUINN & BRO'S.

at the Flour, Provision and Grocery Store of GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

The Poet's Corner.

The Love Knot.

BY NORA PERRY.

Tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied her raven ringlets in;
But not alone in the silken snare
Did she catch her lovely floating hair.
For tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

They were strolling together up the hill,
Where the wild wind comes blowing merry and chill;
And it blew the curls in a frolicsome race,
All over the happy peach-colored face,
Till scolding and laughing, she tied them in,
Under her beautiful dimpled chin.

And it blew a color, bright as the bloom
Of the pinkest fuchsia's tossing plume,
All over the cheeks of the prettiest girl,
That ever imprisoned a romping curl.
Or, in tying her bonnet under her chin,
Tied a young man's heart within.

Streper and streper grew the hill—
Madder, merrier, chillier still
The western wind blew down and played
The wildest tricks with the little maid,
As tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

Oh, western wind, do you think it was fair
To play such tricks with her floating hair?
To gladly, gleefully do you best
To blow her against the young man's breast,
Where he gladly folded her in,
And kissed her mouth and dimpled chin?

Oh, Elery Vane, you little thought,
An hour ago, when you besought
This country lass to walk with you,
After the sun had dried the dew,
What a perilous danger you'd be in,
As she tied her bonnet under her chin.

Select Miscellany.

Old Psalm Tunes.

There is to us more touching pathos, heart-thrilling expression, more feeling displayed in some of the old Psalm tunes than in the whole batch of modernisms.—The strains go home, and the fountain of the great deep is broken up.—the great deep of unfathomable feeling that lies far below the world-hardened heart—and as the unwonted yet checkered tears stand in the eye, the softened spirits yield to their influence, and shake off the load of earthly care, rising purified and spiritualized into a clearer atmosphere. Strange, inexplicable associations brood over the mind, “like the far off dream of paradise,” mingling their chaste melancholy with musings of a still subdued and more cheerful character. How many glad hearts in the olden time have rejoiced in these songs of praise—how many sighed out their complaints in these plaintive notes, that steal slyly, yet sweetly on the ear—heart that now cold in death are hid to rest around the sacred fane, within whose walls they had so often swelled with emotion.—Blackwood.

A Contrast.

Here is an illustration of “the difference between two cases,” as Lorenzo Dow would say: You enter the church porch. The portly sexton, with his thumbs in the armbolts of his vest, meets you at the door. He glances at you—your hat and coat are new, so he graciously escorts you to an eligible seat in the broad aisle. Closely behind you follows a poor, meek, plainly-clad seamstress, relieved from her tread mill rounds, to think, one day out of seven, of the Immortal. The sexton is struck with sudden blindness! She stands embarrassed one moment, then, as the truth dawns upon her, retraces her steps, and, with a crimson blush, re-crosses the threshold which she has profaned with her plebeian feet. Hark to the organ! It is a strain from “Norma” Sublimated. Now the worshippers, one after another, glide in; silks rustle—plumes wave—satins glisten—diamonds sparkle, and scores of forty-dollar handkerchiefs shake out their perfumed odors. What an absurdity to preach the Gospel of the lowly Nazarene to such a set.

Influence of the Atmosphere.

The air which for about forty miles surrounds our earth has a definite weight; and although we can neither see nor feel it, we are conscious of its presence by the momentary operation of breathing. The weight of a column of air one inch square, and forty miles high, is about fifteen pounds. The reason why we are not crushed down by this enormous weight is, because we are surrounded on all sides by it, and as the pressure of weight is equal all around, it becomes, as far as we are personally concerned, insensible.

That the air does exert a definite pressure, in consequence of its weight, may be easily proved by any one with a tumbler and a sheet of paper. Fill a tumbler quite full of water, and carefully draw over its top a sheet of clean letter paper, and be careful to see that there are no bubbles of air in the water; place your hand over the paper while inverting it, and when the glass is mouth downwards the water will be kept in, until the paper becomes wet through. The air pressing against the mouth of the tumbler is of greater weight than the contained water, and so until some air can get in, to supply the place of the water, it cannot fall out.

A man in Kentucky killed a cow a few days since, in whose stomach were found a large brass ring, a hair-pin, a breast-pin, and a quantity of hooks and eyes. “Brindle” had probably swallowed the milk maid.

Funeral of a United States Senator.

The Washington correspondent of the *Harrisburg Patriot and Union* gives the following description of the manner of conducting the funeral of a United States Senator, in connection with the death of the Hon. Josiah J. Evans, Senator from South Carolina. It will be read with interest:—

When one dies, an informal meeting of the body of which he was a member, appoints a committee of arrangements and pall-bearers. The day after his decease or the day after that, his death is announced in the Senate by his colleague from the same State, accompanied by a short eulogy, and eulogies are also passed upon his memory by other Senators who were intimate with him, and, also, by some, who were politically opposed to him, on the ground of personal regard. For it is very common to find those who are most opposed to each other politically, very warm friends personally. Resolutions to attend the funeral and to wear mourning badges for 30 days are adopted, and a copy sent to the House, where eulogies are also passed. Notices are sent to the President, Heads of Departments, Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Ministers, of the time and place of the funeral service. The corpse is brought in a coffin to the capitol an hour or two before the funeral services commence, and is placed in a room contiguous to the Senate chamber, the committee of arrangements, pall-bearers, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the mourners accompanying it from the lodgings of the deceased to the capitol. At the time appointed, the President, and the Heads of Departments enter the Senate chamber. When the President enters, the Sergeant-at-Arms calls out “the President of the United States,” and every body present rises to his feet and remains standing until he and his Cabinet take the seats assigned to them. The Foreign Ministers and their attaches usually come in a body and take seats assigned them also. The Speaker and members and officers of the House are also announced on their arrival at the Senate door. The Speaker takes a seat on the left of the President of the Senate, and the members take seats in the lobby. The corpse is then brought into the Senate chamber and the chaplain preaches a funeral sermon. The Vice President, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, all wear white sashes and the pall-bearers black sashes. After the sermon is over the procession moves to the eastern portion of the capitol, where hacks employed for the purpose, are in waiting to convey them to the Congressional burying-ground.—The Doorkeeper, or one of the Clerks, announces the order of leaving the Senate chamber, which is as follows: The officiating Chaplain, physician of the deceased, Senators and Representatives from the State represented by the deceased, as mourners. Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Vice President and Secretary of the Senate, Members of the Senate, Speaker and Clerk of the House, Members of the House, President of the United States, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and its officers, Diplomatic corps Judges of the United States, Officers of the Executive Department, Officers of the Army and Navy, Mayor of the city of Washington, citizens and strangers. Some 200 hacks are usually employed, and paid at the rate of \$2 50 for the occasion. After the services at the grave or vault, for they usually put the corpse in a vault before its final interment, the members return to their respective Halls, and adjourn. There is always a surplus of hacks for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who desire to form a part of the procession. The President, Heads of Departments and foreign Ministers, generally go in their own carriages. The procession breaks up immediately after the interment, and carriages on their return are driven at a rapid rate to the respective abodes of those occupying them. The hacks are required to take their occupants to any part of the city they choose, free of charge.

A Great Wag.

Judge Dooley, an eminent jurist in Georgia, forty years ago, was a great wag as well as a great judge—witty as well as wise. His gravity gave effect even to his jokes, and these were more frequent than his decisions. One of his fancies was to take people down who were in the habit of exaggeration. The way he used up Austin Edwards, keeper of the hotel at Elberton, was a caution to all story-tellers, of whom Austin was the prince. He always told the truth, and more.

“It was natural,” he said; “he liked uncommon things better than common ones; ’twas a heap more amusing’ anyhow.”

One morning at the breakfast table, this long-bowed landlord had been relating one of his extraordinary yarns, and Judge Dooley, being at the hotel and listening to the story, sat in solemn silence till it was over, and then remarked that he had an awful dream in the night, and was very much depressed this morning. The landlord was awake in a moment, and begged the judge, if it would be no violence to his feelings, to relate the dream, as all would like to hear it. The judge still declined, as it might hurt the feelings of others.

“O, do tell it, judge—we must have it,” urged the landlord; and the company joining in, the judge proceeded as if he were about to sentence a criminal to be hung:

“Well, I dreamed last night that two ravens and myself had retired to a private room to divide among us a fee received from a hard case which had been carried through with a mighty deal of lying on all hands. While we were settling the division, in steps the devil, who, without any formality, said he had come for us—we had told lies enough, and if he left us any longer we might repent, and so he would lose us. We did our best to persuade him to let us off, but he was inexorable, till at last I ventured to ask him if he would take a substitute.

“Whom do you offer?” he asked.

“Austin Edwards,” said I, “keeper of the Elberton Hotel.”

“Good! he’ll do,” said he, “send him along. I’ll take him for all three of you.”

The table was in a roar, and the landlord was cured, for a time at least, of his habit of overdrawn. He passed away a few years since, and Judge Dooley is gone too, and there is no harm now in telling the story.

Trusting to Providence.

One of these stiff-necked puritanical missionaries, who sometimes wander away “down south” and take six chances of endeavoring to enlighten the benighted darkeys of that region, was riding along one Sunday morning in the neighborhood of a wealthy planter’s negro quarters, when to his horror, he spied Cudjo hoeing a small potato patch. Stopping his horse at the fence, he addressed him thus:

“My poor unfortunate colored brother, is it possible your cruel master compels you to labor on the Lord’s holy day?”

“Oh, no, massa stranger; my massa’s good man; he gib nigger far chance; gib him garden for hisself. Dis all mine!” looking around with importance upon his little property.

“Worse and worse!” exclaimed the other rolling up his eyes. “The ignorance of Egyptian bondage! Has he never taught you the sinfulness of working on the Sabbath?”

“Well you see massa stranger, I hebbin’ know ‘fore ’twas sin fur nigger hoe his own ‘taters Sunday,” said Cudjo, scratching his head.

“A great sin, my colored brother; how can you expect the Lord to bless you, if you thus break his commandments?”

“What nigger gwine to do for ‘taters den?” asked Cudjo, somewhat puzzled.

“Trust to Providence, my unfortunate friend.”

“Dar! dar! you done made mistake dat time, massa stranger. Dat Providence is de lazziest nigger on dis plantation; he don’t ober hoe his own ‘tater patch. Yah! yah! yah! Providence, eh?”

The missionary rode off in disgust, the more promptly, perhaps, that just then he espied some gentlemen coming down the road whom he did not dare to have see him tampering with the negro.

Preserving Flowers.

Our fair readers, all of whom, we know, love flowers—the season of which is now at hand—will be interested in the following manner of preserving them from wilting, which a contemporary assures us is highly successful. The plan is this: Procure a flat dish of porcelain, into which pour water; place upon a vase of flowers, and over the vase a bell-glass with its rim in the water. The air that surrounds the flowers being confined beneath the bell-glass, is constantly moist with vapor, that rises into it in the form of vapor. As fast as the water becomes condensed it runs down the sides of the bell-glass, so as to prevent it evaporating into the air of the sitting room; the atmosphere around the flowers is continually damp. The plan is designated the “Hopean Apparatus.” The experiment may be tried on a small scale by inverting a tumbler over a rose-bud in a saucer of water.

The Great Earthquake at Naples.

The official Journal of the Two Sicilies publishes a complete list of all the victims of the earthquake at Naples of December 15, 1857. The total number of dead amounts to 9,350, and the wounded to 1,356. It appears that the number of dead has greatly exceeded that of the persons more or less seriously injured.

“A house painter painted a door so exactly in imitation of oak, that last year it put forth a quantity of leaves, and grew an excellent crop of acorns.”

Neat People.

A traveller “out west” gives the following as his experience of neatness, which is rather good:

We always did like neat people. We always cherish a kind of tender feeling for all neat women. But we never were really “struck” with one until last week, and the way of it was this: We were “out west” a few miles and got belated, looked for a place to stay over night; found a cabin; asked if we could be accommodated, and a tall woman, with freckled face, red hair, buffalo-skin moccasins, buckskin dress, and a baby, said “she reckoned we mont.”

We got off our horses, hitched them to a cotton wood corn crib and went in. We asked for supper. We got some bacon, molasses, boiled pumpkins and corn dodgers. We ate heartily.

After meal was passed the woman said to the oldest girl: “Now, Dolly Jane, you have just got to keep that old slut and them ere pups from sleeping in this ere meal box any longer. In makin’ this stranger’s corn bread I was just naturally pestered to death pickin’ the small hairs and dead fleas out of it, that came of from them pesky dogs; and if they sleep in it a week it won’t be fit to use.”

We were in love with the woman on account of her neatness. And that evening we laid down upon the rough hewn floor and had pleasant dreams. Ghostly fleas were hopping about thro’ our corporal diversities, and spectre sluts, with goblin pups, danced before us in boxes of uncharitably meal during the live-long night; and our great grandfather sat straddle of us six hours, and with a ramrod to a six pound cannon, stuffed cords of that neatly prepared corn dodger down our unwilling throat and whistled all the time for the dogs, while the baby and its tidy mother sat by and wept for the departing hoe-cake. We like neatness.

Beat Him at His Own Game.

“Dat,” said a young hopeful the other day, “how many fowls are there on this table?”

“Why,” said the old gentleman, as he looked complacently on a pair of nicely roasted chickens that were smoking on the table, “there are two.”

“Two?” replied the smart boy; “there are three, sir, and I’ll prove it.”

“Three?” replied the old gentleman, who was a plain, matter-of-fact man; “I’d like to see you prove it.”

“Easily done sir: easily done. Ain’t that one?” said the smart boy, laying his knife on the first, “and ain’t that two?” pointing to the second, “and don’t one and two make three?”

“Really,” said the father, turning to the old lady, who was stupefied at the immense learning of the son; “really, this boy is a genius, and deserves to be encouraged. Here, old lady, do you take one fowl and I’ll take the second, and John may have the third for his learning.”

Bunyan's Flute.

The flute with which John Bunyan beguiled the tediousness of his captive hours is now in possession of Mr. Howell, tailor, Gainsborough, England. In appearance it does not look unlike the leg of a stool—out of which it is said that Bunyan while in prison manufactured it. When the turnkey, attracted by the sound of music, entered his cell to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the harmony, the flute was replaced in the stool, and by this means detection was avoided.—*Virginia Sentinel.*

In Cincinnati a man between forty and fifty years of age has four short fingers on each hand reaching about to the first joint of a finger of usual length; and this physical deformity can be traced back through various members of his family for a period of one hundred and eighty years. Another singular feature is the fact that but a part of the children of each generation have been similarly afflicted—some of them having as perfect hands and fingers as the generality of persons.

We read a story in the papers, how a German pastor, once on a time, was to have his wine cask replenished, by each of his parishioners bringing him a bottle of white wine, and emptying them therein. The appointed day arrived, when lo! and behold, instead of wine, each one brought a bottle of water, to replenish the cask! Each one thought that his remissness would not be noticed and one bottle of water would not injure the cask of wine.

This appears to be human nature, and it holds good in paying for newspapers. One man says: “My dollar will not make any difference if all the rest pay,” and so many being of the same mind, a large portion of the subscribers do not pay up.—*Baltimore County Advocate.*

There's nothing worth having that is not difficult. My life, and I suppose, the life of every man who has worked with hand or head, has been one long contest with difficulties, and none of us would be the men we now are, if we had tamely allowed difficulties to conquer us.—*Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.*

The Wisconsin Legislature is about to abolish the death penalty.

A Mule Bewitched.

The popular idea seems to be that the long-eared brute have been deprived of the power of speech since the days of Balaam, but we had this morning ocular and auricular proof of the fallacy of this belief. As we were coming down Broad street, we noticed a little this side of the Planter's Hotel, a crowd collected around the wagon of a countryman, and we stepped up to learn, if possible, the cause of the excitement.

The wagon was drawn by a couple of mules—one of them a rather bad looking specimen who seemed to haul from a region where corn and oats were rarities—the other decidedly better looking and giving unmistakable evidence, we thought, of having been better fed. The wagon was loaded with that delightful esculent so popular in the South—sweet potatoes. Prominent in the crowd we noticed a little black-eyed, gray-haired man, who was busily engaged when we came up in negotiating a trade for one of the mules—and strange to say for the poorest looking one.

“Now, my friend,” said the little man, “I want this mule—I have a first-rate match for him and want to make out the pair. How old is he?”

“Five years last spring,” promptly replied the countryman.

“Golly! what a lie!” cried the mule, pricking up his ears.

Country started—the crowd looked frightened—and one or two colored gentlemen incontinently fled, as if the devil were of the party.

“Who—who was that?” asked the dealer in potatoes at length, having somewhat recovered his voice and senses.

“Why me!” promptly responded the mule, “What are you lying about.—You know you have had me over fifteen years.”

“There, my friend,” said the little man, “your mule contradicts you—and he ought to know his own age.”

“I’ll be damned if I know what to make of you or the mule,” exclaimed the countryman, “I know he’s only five years old, for I raised him myself.”

“There, you lie again,” said the mule.

“Take that,” exclaimed the infuriated owner, forgetting his fear for the moment, and striking the poor animal over the month.

“Don’t do that again,” said the mule, “or I’ll kick you.”

The countryman’s eyes almost popped out of his head, and there is no telling what would have been the result, had not some one arrived who recognized the little man as Signor Blitz, the well known magician and ventriloquist—which explained the mystery and relieved the countryman.—*Augusta Dispatch.*

You May Do So Again.

The following embraces an exquisite lesson on gentility:—

A gentleman from Boston chanced to find himself among a little party of ladies, away down east, last summer, and while in the enjoyment of some innocent play, he carelessly placed his arm around the slender waist of as pretty a damsel as Maine can boast of, when she started and exclaimed:

“Be gone, sir! don’t insult me!”

The gentleman instantly apologized for his seeming rudeness, and assured the half-offended fair one that he did not intend to insult her.

“No,” she replied, archly. “Well, if you didn’t, you may do so again.”

A romantic young lady fell the other day into the river and was near drowning, but was fortunately rescued at hand, and was drawn out senseless and carried home. On coming to, she declared to her family she must marry him who had saved her.

“Impossible,” said her papa.

“What, is he already married?”

“No.”

“Wasn’t it that interesting young man who lives here in the neighborhood?”

“Dear me, no—it was the Newfoundland dog.”

The Plea of Insanity.

A negro in Louisville broke open a box belonging to a comrade, containing three silver dollars, and stole one of the pieces.—Having been arraigned for the theft, the usual plea of insanity was urged, the counsel declaring that no sane man would take one and leave two dollars behind. Whereupon the cuffed who was robbed, exclaimed with great emphasis: “Massa, I tel you that nigger ain’t crazy; he broke my box open and took de dollar out. Now, if he had broke de box open and put a dollar in, den I’d say he’s crazy.” His argument was conclusive and the thief was sent up.

A Quaker had his broad brimmed hat blown off by the wind, and he chased it for a long time with fruitless and very ridiculous zeal. At last seeing a roguish looking boy laughing at his disaster, he said to him, “Is thee a profane lad?” The youngster replied that he did a little in that way. “Then,” said he, taking a half dollar from his pocket, “thee may damn yonder fleeing little fifty cents worth.”

With an effort to know the right, and a conscientious desire to do it, there is less danger of doing wrong than many persons imagine.—*Life Lessons.*

“I remember,” says the celebrated Wesley, “hearing my father say to my mother, ‘How could you have the patience to tell the blockhead the same thing twenty times over?’”

“Why, said she, ‘if I had told him but nineteen, I should have lost all my labor.’”

The Oppositor.

Now, that Congress, by the disposal of the Kansas matter, has given something of a quietus to the agitation of this question, the opposition papers and declaimers, with the exception of a few in whom “Kansas” has become a chronic distemper, have dropped the subject, and owing perhaps to a dissection of Millierite doctrine, are delightfully exercising themselves with their semi-annual amusement of prognosticating the dissolution and utter annihilation of the rock Democracy, on which all their Know Nothing, anti-Foreign and anti-Catholic eras, laden with candidates for the Presidency, were disastrously foundered on their way to Port Washington. Once a year dogs are liable to go mad. The opposition got at least funny about twice a year. Can it be in the “moon’s effect upon our planet?” or may it be “in the star under which they were born?” But these are philosophical questions beyond our depth.

With the hope of seducing from the Democratic ranks, a few whose political faith is not supposed to be of the most abiding kind, they are obstreperously favorable to that “good old Democratic doctrine,” Popular Sovereignty. What prospects of success attend them through the various attitudes of this new dodge, we are not able to say; but their professions of devotion now, to a measure which a year ago they denounced as infamous, and nearly moved heaven and earth to defeat, constitute on the whole, an exhibition of the coolest impudence and most amusing presumption that it has ever been our fortune to witness—admission free.

It is charged that men will steal the liver of heaven to serve the devil id.—Be that as it may, Black Republicanism has stolen, and now unblushingly wears the liver of Democracy to serve Abolitionism in; but it fits the old wench so badly, that, as with the ass in the fable, it will not cover the peculiar developments of the wearer, with the difference only, that in the case of the ass the ears stuck out, here it is the heels that protrude.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

The Nut Cracked.

With the Locomotives in this city, who are so glib in asserting that “Locomotion had nothing to do” with the late municipal election, explain the significant fact that Mr. Charles Worrell, the worthy Democratic candidate for Receiver of Taxes, ran far ahead of his fellows on the ticket; the vote received by his opponent, Mr. Flomfort, being eighteen hundred and fifteen less than that given for Mr. Henry?—*Phreney's Press.*

A few facts will crack this Black Republican nut. In the first place, it is not true that Mr. HENRY received 1,815 more than Mr. FLOMFORT. The official returns show on the contrary that the difference was only 924 votes. Then again, Mr. WORRELL



W. J. Noble, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, May 31, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia,
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

Chief Justice Tancy.—There is a rumor, and we hope only a rumor, that the venerable Chief Justice Tancy is about to resign his seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. He looks to retirement and repose.

The Meadville Democrat of a late date admonishes the public to be on their guard against the notes of the Crawford County Bank, as it appears that almost the entire stock in the bank is held by persons out of the State, and not subject to our laws relating to individual liability.

The counterfeit ten dollar notes on the York Bank are on the old plate.

John Krider and his wife, residing in Cumberland county, about six miles from Carlisle, have been arrested upon the suspicion of having murdered their child, seven or eight weeks old. The wife has been admitted to bail, (\$1,500,) but the husband is still in prison.

Gang of Horse Thieves.—The Harrisburg Telegraph says that from information received, we are induced to believe that there is a regular gang of horse thieves and counterfeiters organized in the counties of Lancaster, York and Cumberland, and that there are some members of the gang within a short distance of that place, on the opposite side of the river, from the fact that several horses have been stolen in the neighborhood on the Cumberland side, and taken to Maryland and Virginia for sale.

Important Report.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate, submitted a report, on Friday last, taking the strongest ground in opposition to the pretended right of Great Britain to visit or search or detain our vessels on any pretext, and concluding with resolutions calling for such final disposition of the question as shall forever hereafter preclude the recurrence of like aggressions, and also fully approving of the action of the President in sending a naval force to the gulf to protect our vessels. The report was doubtless adopted on Saturday.

Washington, May 28.—The instructions issued to our naval forces are, in effect, to warn British cruisers against the visitation of American vessels, and in case of persistence to prevent it by force.

The St. Louis Democrat, one of the most vehement Black Republican papers in the Union, advises the people of Kansas to reject the Lecompton Land Ordinance, as amended by Congress, for the reason that if they wait, they will get twenty millions more acres of land than is proposed by the late Kansas adjustment from the next Congress, which it predicts will be Black Republican. In other words, that peculiarly honest party, through its organs, offers Kansas four times as much land as is usually given to new States, if she will reject the Lecompton Constitution. This ought to shut up the mouths of the Black Republicans about "bribery."

The Black Republican and Know Nothing members of the New Jersey Legislature have united in a call for a movement in opposition to the Democracy. "Birds of a feather flock together"—not only in New Jersey, but in all other States. Democrats stand firmly, shoulder to shoulder, and the desperate cormorants who are again grasping for the reins of power, will be disappointed—distanced!

Erie Railroad War.—The railroad war at Erie, Pa., has been renewed, and this time again torn up. At last advice, however, the damage had been repaired.

A serious riot occurred on Saturday week in the Schuylkill coal region. The origin of the commotion was a refusal on the part of the employers to concede an increase of wages demanded by the coal operatives. The aid of the military was invoked, and after the arrest of the ringleaders, quiet was restored.

In the Illinois tornado one small two-story house actually slid for three hundred yards across the smooth prairie, with a family inside, and finally stopped, remaining upright and uninjured.

M. Fisher and P. Hartman escaped from York county (Pa.) jail, on Tuesday, by knocking down the turnkey.

The British Outrages in the Gulf.

The outrages committed by British vessels of war upon American shipping in the Gulf of Mexico, are creating great sensation everywhere. Upwards of twenty vessels boarded and searched have already been reported, and the list will probably be largely increased when all is told. In nearly every instance the offence has been highly aggravated by the overbearing insolence of the officers and men conducting the search.

But our national honor is in safe hands. The prompt and efficient action of President BUCHANAN in the premises entitles him to the admiration of every man who has an American heart beating in his bosom, or who possesses a spark of genuine patriotism.

Those flagrant and atrocious outrages, committed in our own waters, almost at our very doors, are not mere accidents, to be passed over by a clumsy apology, without any point, emphasis, or meaning. And hence our Government has sent an earnest protest to the British Minister at Washington, and also demanded from the British government, through Mr. Dallas, our Minister at London, an explanation, and an immediate abandonment of these high-handed proceedings on the part of British cruisers, with full indemnity for damage done. Our Home Squadron has also been increased, and ordered to forcibly interfere, if necessary, to prevent a repetition of such outrages.

What the upshot will be no one can tell. Perhaps one good result may in the end come out of these glaring insults to our flag. England, although she has for a time abandoned the pretence, never yielded her pretensions to the right to search the vessels of other nations. The whole question has now been re-opened, and it is the hope of nearly every American that our government, in settling these wrongs, will bring about a clear understanding that no American vessel shall hereafter be so interfered with under any pretext.

The Dishonorable Exception.

It is said that there are exceptions to every general rule, and perhaps it is true. We stated in our last paper that every press in the United States was speaking out in one tone, one language of patriotic indignation against the unwarrantable aggressions of the minions of British insolence upon our commerce, our flag, and our national honor. Before the ink was fairly dry with which this statement had been made, the New York Tribune came to hand, containing proof that there existed at least one editor in America without an American heart, without a spark of genuine patriotism or a sense of public truth. True to the interests of his treacherous principles and designs, the editor of that notorious free love, free speech, and free nigger journal, has the dishonorable credit of being the first and (so far as we have yet seen) the only editor in the United States that unblushingly and unequivocally sympathizes with old England in her recent piratical foray upon American rights and American interests. He stands isolated and alone in his irredeemable infamy.—Phila. Argus.

Know Nothingism Rebuked in Maryland!!!

"Sam" Knocked.—The last Legislature of Maryland, largely Know Nothing, passed an Act submitting to the people of the State the question of an alteration of the Constitution—the main object being to deprive Foreigners of their rights. On Wednesday last an election was held for or against a Convention to amend the Constitution, and the result is probably 8,000 majority Against! The Democratic papers fought the issue bravely, and the people, waking up to a sense of the true character of Dark Lanternism, have spoken out in tones not to be misconstrued.

Baltimore city gives only 1,446 maj. for a Convention; Frederick county 700 against; Washington, 1,100 against; Carroll 520 against. Nearly every county gives a majority against a Convention.

Hard Up!

The Black Republicans and Know Nothings are becoming harder and still harder pushed for capital. Their "occupation" (except to slander and misrepresent) is nearly gone. So desperate are their hand, and so venomous their opposition to Mr. Buchanan, that they are even attacking some of the appropriations made by Congress for the support of certain branches of the White-Horse establishment—appropriations made in accordance with standing custom, of years back—alleging that the President should pay all these things himself, out of his yearly salary! Not only so, but they add insult to injury, by endeavoring to create the impression that Congress has thus "increased the President's salary!" We shouldn't wonder if they next accuse him of downright robbery for accepting any part of his official pay.

A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner nominates Hon. John Letcher as the next Governor of Virginia.

Good.—Speaking of the Arctic, Capt. Hartstone, which has been ordered to the Gulf, the New York News alludes to that vessel's Arctic performances and says: "She was then after a Kane; she now goes after Styx."

A carpet sweeping machine has been invented in Boston.

A New Party.

The Philadelphia Press in connection with Horace Greely, John J. Crittenden, and one or two other bigoted and disappointed individuals, are endeavoring to form a new political party, out of the scattered remnants of the Whig, Republican and Know Nothing organizations, together with a few renegades from the Democracy. The Chambersburg Valley Spirit truly observes that the attempt will be fruitless. The people have had enough of new parties. The Know Nothing party did the business for them. That party was started to purify the political atmosphere. It purified politics much as a dead sheep in dog days purifies the atmosphere around it. Everything that it touched became bloated with corruption, and it soon fell apart from sheer rottenness.

After it, came the Republican party—rather more respectable but quite as dangerous. Two years have carried it from its cradle to its coffin, and now those who rejoiced at its birth and mourned at its death are trying their hand at a "new party" again. Unfortunately for them, their new parties are always made up of old materials—the debris of defunct political organizations; hence they are not lasting.

The Whig party lasted many years, because it was a respectable party, a national party, and was led by men of distinguished ability and unquestioned patriotism. At its dissolution, the good men who belonged to it betook themselves to the ranks of the Democracy, while the political gamblers who had been the death of it set about the formation of a new party. The reptile of 1854 got his head crushed in 1855. Then the opposition managers got a new revelation, and in 1856 we had another new party. Strange to say, the political atmosphere purified so often, needs purifying again. The "disinfecting agents," CRITTENDEN, GREELY and FORNEY—rag, tag and bobtail—all at work. Out of the rotten carcass of Know Nothingism, and the dead body of Black Republicanism, and the corruption that has sloughed off from the Democratic party, leaving it in perfect health, these immaculate politicians are moulding a new party, for the purification of the politics of the country. But the people have no faith in them, and their project will fail. It is too evident that they aim at their own advancement and not at the public good. Traitors to all parties, no party will trust them; and plot as they will, they can do but little beyond breaking up the Republican organization and driving its best members—those in whom a love of the Union still lingers in spite of their evil associations—over to the Democratic party. The formation of a new opposition party will strengthen the indomitable and unconquerable Democracy, and we shall triumph in 1860 even more signally than we triumphed in 1856.

The Land Bribe.

The Indiana State Journal says: The more the charge made by the Republicans, that the EXAMINER ordinance is a "bribe" to the people of Kansas to accept the Lecompton Constitution, is examined, the more ridiculous it appears. It gives no more than the CRITTENDEN-MONTGOMERY bill, and one hundred and seventy sections of land less than the celebrated DUNN bill of 1836, which received the approval of the Black Republican Congress of that year. According to Republican logic, the MONTGOMERY bill is no "bribe"—the DUNN bill was no "bribe"—but the EXAMINER bill is a "bribe" to the people of Kansas to come into the Union, when the EXAMINER ordinance is precisely similar in its provisions to the MONTGOMERY grant, and less liberal than the DUNN bill, a Republican measure, which granted more land than either." When will the Anti-Lecompton journals of this city publish the different land ordinances, so that their readers may test their assertions by the facts? Come, gentlemen, we wait for this proof of your honesty.—Pennsylvania.

Trouble in the Enemy's Camp.

Hon. LEXMILL TODD, Chairman of the "Union" (Know Nothing and Black Republican) State Committee, has issued a call for a State Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 8th of July, to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner, to be supported by all the opponents of the Democratic party. The Philadelphia News—the organ, par excellence, of the defunct Know Nothing party in this State—files exceptions to this call, on the ground that it has no idea of permitting the "American party" to be swallowed up by the great Anaconda of Black Republicanism. It closes its objections by saying: "It is one thing to talk about a union of political elements, and another to accomplish it. Mr. Todd, we think, is on the wrong track."

A Man Cut in Two.—Mr. McNulty, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, met with a fatal accident on Tuesday week. He was walking along on the railroad on his way home, and when about three miles west of Coatesville, he was run against by the night line down, which threw him across the track, and the wheels of the train passed over his body, cutting it completely in two, the upper part of which was carried a number of yards on the cow-catcher, causing instant death. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

No late news from Utah.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1858. Dear Compiler:—The Secretary of the Navy comes fully up to his duty in regard to affairs in the Gulf, as in every other case. He has ordered Captain Hartstone to the command of the steamer Arctic, and Commander John Rodgers to that of the Water Witch—both now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—to proceed to the Gulf in search of the British steamer Styx, and to interpose American guns between the British cruisers and our merchantmen. Other vessels will follow as rapidly as they can be got ready for the service. The President is determined to put a stop to these outrages at once; and if a collision should result, the responsibility must rest upon the British government, which gave the offensive orders.

Senator Mallory, the other day, reported a bill authorizing the construction of six screw sloops-of-war, of draught not to exceed fourteen feet, one to be a side-wheel steamer for the China seas, with draught of eight feet only. The bill will most probably pass, as will another for the construction of ten or twenty gun boats.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Douglas, in the Senate, on Monday, "to restrain and redress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the United States," as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That, in case of flagrant violation of the laws of nations by outrage upon the flag, soil, or citizens of the United States, or upon their property, under circumstances requiring prompt redress, and when, in the opinion of the President, delay would be incompatible with the honor and dignity of the Republic, the President is hereby authorized to employ such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such outrages, and to obtain just redress and satisfaction for the same, when perpetrated; and it shall be his duty to lay the facts of each case, together with the reasons for his action in the premises, before Congress, at the earliest practicable moment, for such further action thereon as Congress may direct.

The measure proposed is one of the highest importance, and demanded by many good and sufficient reasons.

The Minnesota Members of Congress have been admitted, in spite of the factious opposition of the Know Nothings and Black Republicans. Vallandigham, Democrat, has ousted Campbell, K. N. and B. R., in the Ohio contested seat, but he has had a protracted struggle for it.

X. Y. Z.

Kansas Brigands and Desperadoes.

Late intelligence from Kansas represents that highwaymen and desperadoes are roaming through the Territory in organized bands, indulging in depredations upon the property of the citizens, and wherever resistance is made to their proceedings murdering the innocent victims of their plunder. That this lamentable condition of affairs should exist is not to be wondered at, however much it may be deplored, and we apprehend again and again will be compelled to chronicle fresh outrages upon the lives and property of the residents of that distracted Territory, ere the reformation and security ensured by the new enactment can be carried out by the officers of the law. The settlement of the Kansas question in Congress (remarks the Reading Gazette) leaves no other means of livelihood to the miserable fanatical tools of the Abolition leaders who were forwarded to that section by the "Emigrant Aid Society" during the continuance of the existing political discussion; and throwing off their disguise, they now sally forth in their true character of robbers and murderers, levying tribute upon their neighbors and shooting down those who refuse to replenish their empty purses. That these spirits are but the type of those who sent them to the field of their exploits can not be denied, and upon such men as Parson Beecher and his satellites, who clothed in an hypocritical garb of piety and purity preach peace and quietude with their lips, while with their hands and hearts they are committing dastardly and heinous crimes, may be visited the censure and condemnation of all honorable and proper thinking citizens.

The purchasers of the weapons with which these roving brigands are supplied are equally culpable with those by whom the fatal shot is fired, and doubtless each new outrage committed by these strolling vagabonds is hailed with plaudits of approval by the sanctimonious members of the "Aid Society."

Jim Lane recently called a religious meeting at Lawrence, K. T., for the purpose of appointing a day of Thanksgiving. The meeting was held in the Unitarian Church, and presided over by the Rev. Mr. Nute. Lane made a speech and offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted. Gratitude to the Ruler of Nations for the Peace and Freedom vouchsafed to Kansas, and to the 24 Senators and 120 Representatives who voted against Lecompton, was embodied in the resolutions. When the meeting was over and Lane had taken his usual hour, he remarked that he thought a final stop would be put to those d—d border ruffian slanders against his moral and religious character, when it became known that he was the first man to move for a Thanksgiving in Kansas. So says the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The shad-fishing season has closed.

Fact and Fancy.

"THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."
.....McGee, the murderer of the deputy warden of the Massachusetts State prison, will probably be hung on the 15th of June.
.....There is a monster grape-vine at Monteto, California, that yielded last summer 700 bushels of grapes, weighing 18,000 pounds.
.....A boat attached to a sperm whale, in the Pacific, was drawn 32 miles an hour, and the probability is that a whale will go at the rate of 50 miles an hour.
.....A firm in Havana has obtained permission to lay down a submarine telegraph from Cuba to Key West, Florida. The work will be speedily proceeded with.
.....Augusta, Ga., May 22.—The Augusta mills commenced grinding new wheat yesterday for the New York market.
.....The fly is said to be destroying the wheat crop in Delaware.
.....Ole Bull is giving concerts in Vienna and Pesth.
.....Mr. Vandenhoff was to appear at the Theatre Royal on the 11th, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his appearance on the Liverpool stage.
.....There are sixty seaports in Cuba, and last year there were 3,650 coastwise arrivals and 3,059 clearances. This will give an idea of the trade of this beautiful island, which is not more than half cultivated under the present regime.

.....The ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the monument to Ethan Allen, by the State authorities of Vermont, were postponed for the reason that the remains are missing. No trace of Ethan Allen can be found on the spot where he was supposed to be, and the supposition is that his bones have been stolen or mislaid.
.....An exchange paper tells the story of a man who was found on a Sunday morning with a hat, sitting on a block of granite, with his bare feet in a brook, trying to catch a bad cold, so as to be able to sing bass at church.
.....The estimated damage by the disastrous crevasse at Bell's plantation, two miles above New Orleans, is from four to five millions of dollars.

.....On the 21st inst., the county treasury of Henry county, Ind., was entered and robbed of \$11,000.
.....Intelligence from Mexico announces that Zuloaga has issued an edict, declaring all the ports of that country closed to the commerce of other nations.
.....The wheat harvest has fully commenced in Texas, and the yield is said to be large.

.....The statue of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, has been placed in Trafalgar square, London, and in a few days will be uncovered.
.....God scholeth and nurturth his people, that though many tribulations they may enter into their rest.
.....Cotton soaked in alum and salt, it is said, will cure the tortments of a hollow and aching tooth.

.....What three authors would you name in commenting on a large conflagration? Dickens, Howitt, Burns.
....."No man is born nobler than another," says Seneca, "unless he is born with better abilities and a more amiable disposition."

.....On the 6th of May the empress of France entered her thirty-second year.
.....Mrs. Sarah Marsh died in Heath, Mass., May 9, aged 100 years 8 months and 7 days. She was never sick more than three months during her life.

.....The harvest of wheat will commence in Virginia, about the 12th of June.
.....At Boston, on the fourth of July, there will be a regatta, a balloon ascension, and a display of fire-works at the city's expense.
.....Jacob Amick, Esq., an old citizen of Wheeling, undertook to bleed himself on Monday week, but cut an artery and bled to death.

.....Lee for the Sandwich Islands.—The ship Mountain Wave, from this port, has taken a cargo of ice for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. We believe this is the first shipment of ice to this remote region.—Boston paper.
.....Great men never affect anything. It is your three cent folks that put on airs, swell, and put on pomp.
.....It is stated that the fishermen on our lakes receive \$840,000 per annum for their fish.

Another Great Flood in the Western Rivers.

Dispatches from St. Louis announce another rise in that quarter, and the Illinois again at flood height—even higher or than ever—and over its banks in every direction. The Pittsburg Chronicle, of Tuesday, says:
The Wabash river is higher than ever was known, and spreading all over the country in the vicinity of Vincennes, where the river was ten miles wide. This is a world of waters, indeed, which, when added to the flood in the Mississippi, will be very apt to deluge the lower country in earnest. White, now is equally as high, and over its banks in all directions, and the Ohio and Mississippi railroad is much damaged and obstructed, as well as the Illinois road, thus interrupting travel to Cairo.
For miles the water is on a level with the track of the E. & C. railroad.—The grain crops of the best farmers in the country are ruined past redemption. We learn that the river at Terre Haute has overflowed the whole country, and has risen four feet since the rains of Friday evening, and was still coming up at the rate of an inch per hour. Three spans of the tall bridge had given way, and hundreds of the citizens had assembled on the banks, momentarily expecting to witness the destruction of the whole superstructure. The foundation of one of the piers of the T. H. and Alton railroad bridge three quarters of a mile west of the river, was also giving way; the danger had become so imminent that the trains had been forbidden to pass.

Rain and Great Freshet at Cincinnati.—CINCINNATI, May 25.—The heaviest rain ever known fell within the last twelve hours. The creeks and rivers are rising with frightful rapidity. The railway bridges were carried off in all directions. No train has arrived or departed this morning. Hill creek is higher than ever known before. The Ohio has risen nine feet during the last ten hours, and is now rising rapidly.—The rain had partially ceased about 10 o'clock, but there is now a light drizzling rain. It is dark and sultry. The whole of last night we had one continued thunder-storm.

The Power of Medicine over Disease.—We know of no better illustration of this fact than in the wonderful effects of the Oxygenated Bitters, in eradicating from the system Dyspepsia, and all functional diseases of the stomach, and restoring impaired digestion.

The Negroes in Kansas Taking their Position.

We learn from the Kansas Western Journal of Commerce, that on Tuesday, 13th inst., a meeting of the free blacks of Leavenworth city was held to express their approbation of the action of the late Constitutional Convention, in granting them the "right of suffrage and the freedom of schools, on a perfect equality with the white man." Resolutions were adopted congratulating their colored friends throughout the country, and inviting them to emigrate at once to the free soil of Kansas, as a place where the black man has his proper position. The resolutions approving of the doings of the Convention were objected to on one ground only, and that was, allowing foreigners to vote simply on taking out their first papers. One of the speakers is thus reported:

"Mr. President, I am opposed to demagogic resolutions—Kansais as anti-American myself, I is; and dat Constitution gives to de foreigners de same right as de natib born. Dat, sah, I nebber will swallow. I is willin' for de rest to vote same as de balance—but de foreigners nebber, sah, nebber! I say again, sah, I is a natib American, I is! I is in favor of Crittenden's bill, sah."
The remarks of the nativesable orator were received with uproarious applause, but the reasoning of the speaker was swallowed up by that other great consideration, that the Convention had put negroes on an equality, as to the right of suffrage and freedom of the common schools, with the white people; so the resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm. It would seem from the proceedings of that meeting, that the free negroes of Kansas intend to avail themselves of the acts and the doctrines of the Black Republicans in their favor.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Beautiful Trio.—It will be extremely gratifying to the honest people of this country to know, as they probably will in the course of a few weeks, that the Kansas imbroglio and the Utah complication are both at an end, together with the Florida war, and that the heroes of these disturbances—Brigham Young, Jim Lane and Billy Bowlegs—have emigrated from the late theatres of their exploits. If Barnum could add these fellows to one of his exhibitions, it would not take him long to recover his lost fortune.

John Bull and a Yankee Captain.—New York, May 23.—The barque John Howe reports that an attempt was made in the harbor of Sagua to compel Capt. Bartlett, of the ship Clarendon, bound to New York, with sugar, to show his papers and hoist his ensign to the officers of the British steamer Buzzard. Captain Bartlett refused, and the steamer fired several blank cartridges to intimidate him, and then the commander, with 100 men, proceeded to the Clarendon. Capt. Bartlett refused to let any one come on board but the officers, who, after an exciting scene, left without accomplishing their purpose.—During the affair Capt. Bartlett was struck, but the officer denied that it was intentional.

The United States Vessels Ordered to the Gulf.—The Wabash, Arctic, Jamestown, Dispatch, Falton, Water-Witch and Dolphin, it is stated, have all been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, with orders to protect our merchantmen from search by British cruisers. The new revenue cutter Harriet Lane, it is also stated, will probably receive similar orders. The Wabash was put in commission on Monday, at the Brooklyn navy-yard.

Shocking Murder by Boys in St. Louis.—Three boys employed in a barber shop at St. Louis, have been arrested for the murder of Hugh Downie. One of the boys, named Theodore Debold, aged 17, has confessed that Downie went into the barber shop and was shaved. He had visited the shop on two other occasions, and had conversed about mules, horses, &c., so as to give an idea that he was a man of considerable wealth. Upon the evening in question, (Sunday week,) after shaving, he invited Nicholas and Antonio, the two other boys, to go out and take a drink; when they came back, Antonio persuaded him to be shampooned, and Downie took a chair for that purpose; Antonio then drenched his hair in the fluid used for cleaning the head, and purposely let some drops fall into his eyes, thereby blinding him effectually. While this was going on Nicholas took a halter which had previously been prepared for the purpose, put the noose around the neck of the victim, and drew it so tight that the very life was choked out of him in a few seconds. They then threw the body in the cellar, after robbing it of \$50, a silver watch, silk gaud and gold shirt buttons.

Murder and Suicide.—TROY, N. Y., May 23.—George Reed, a saloon keeper, murdered his wife on Green Island, opposite this city, on Saturday night, by stabbing her with a dirk-knife, and then stabbed himself several times and died immediately. Mrs. R. lingered for only three hours. Jealousy was the cause. Reed was 25 and his wife 18 years of age.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—It is stated that the paying out apparatus constructed by Mr. Everett, of our navy, is pronounced by the English engineers to be just the machinery required, and that Mr. Hughes, our ingenious inventor and electrician, has succeeded in transmitting currents of electricity through twenty-six hundred miles, of the cable without difficulty, thereby solving satisfactorily a problem that had baffled the science of the company's electricians.

Horses Looking Up.—Mr. Sholes, of Syracuse, N. Y., has, it is stated, been offered \$1,800 for his horse Black Hawk. The owner of Warlock, now at Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., was offered \$3,000 for him by some gentleman from Tennessee. The offer was refused. This indicates a high appreciation of horse flesh.

Amusing Rumors.—A California exchange received per last steamer states that a rumor was current in Sacramento, and some of the citizens believed it, that a steamer had arrived from New York with intelligence that Sir John Franklin had been found; that Senator Douglas and Vice President Breckenridge had a street fight, in which the latter was killed; and that Senator Broderick had been elected President of the Senate.

Condition and Prospects of the U. S. Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 19, 1858.

In view of the early adjournment, I desire to call the attention of Congress to the present condition of the Government.

In my annual report I estimated that there would be a balance in the treasury, at the end of the present fiscal year, of \$425,875 67, which would have required a deficiency in our resources of five millions of dollars to be provided for—that amount is necessary, at all times, to be in the treasury, for its prompt and successful operation. This estimate was based upon an expenditure limited to the appropriations then authorized by law. Since that time, the demands upon the treasury, for the present fiscal year, have been increased by legislation to an amount not far below ten millions of dollars. Another important element of that estimate was the probable receipts from customs and other sources during the then three remaining quarters of the fiscal year.

The actual receipts for that period, it is now believed will fall ten millions below that estimate—attributable to the fact that the trade and business of the country have not recovered as rapidly from the effects of the late revulsion as was then anticipated.

Owing to these causes the twenty millions loan of treasury notes, authorized by the act of December 23, 1857, will be exhausted in supplying the deficiencies in the treasury for the present fiscal year.

We shall commence the next fiscal year dependent entirely upon the current receipts into the treasury to meet all demands from it.

In reply to a call upon the heads of the different departments, I have received official information that the sum of \$37,000,000 will be probably called for during the first two quarters of the next fiscal year. This sum does not include such amounts as may be appropriated by Congress over and above the estimates submitted to them by the departments, and I have no data upon which to estimate for such expenditures. Upon this point Congress is better able to form a correct opinion than I am.

To meet these expenditures it is not prudent to rely upon receipts into the treasury, estimated upon the too rapid revival of trade and business. I believe that we may safely calculate upon receipts, during that period from all sources, of \$25,000,000. Looking to this state of things, I recommend that authority be given to this department to supply any deficiencies that may arise in meeting the demands upon the treasury by an additional loan not exceeding \$15,000,000.

In view of the amount of treasury notes already issued, I recommend a loan for that amount to be negotiated for a period of not more than ten years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

I have confined this inquiry to the two first quarters of the next fiscal year as Congress will re-assemble before the close of the second quarter, and it will be time enough then, should it become necessary, to provide for future contingencies that cannot now be foreseen.

I do not recommend any measure for increased taxation. It would be unwise at this time to attempt a modification of the tariff act of March 3, 1857, for the reasons given in my annual report to Congress. Sufficient time has not elapsed to test the effects of that act upon the revenue, considering the condition of the country during the period of its operations. In addition to this consideration, neither the receipts nor the expenditures of the Government should be estimated for in the future upon the basis of its present receipts and expenditures. The former have been, and still are, too seriously affected by the late revulsion to justify a policy of legislation based upon a probable continuance of this state of things for any considerable period of time.

The latter have been so greatly increased by causes of the like temporary character as to preclude with equal propriety, the policy of considering them as a basis for estimating future expenditures. The most prominent of these temporary causes is the Utah expedition, which, it is hoped, will not reach beyond the end of the next fiscal year. During the period of an overflowing treasury a system of expending was inaugurated in the building of custom houses, post-offices, court houses, and other public works, which, fortunately for the country, has been checked by the exhausted condition of the treasury. The time thus given for a more thorough and rigid inquiry into the necessity and propriety of these expenditures, it is confidently believed, will lead to wise and salutary reforms. But retrenchments in other branches of the public service can, and I have no doubt will be effected. Attention should be directed more to the reduction of expenditures than to an increase of taxation, to remedy the evils of an excess of expenditures over the means of the Government. A full treasury is an unpropitious element in the work of retrenchment and reform. If measures should be now adopted to provide the treasury permanently with a sum equal to the present demands upon it, it might relieve the Government from some of its embarrassments, but would greatly weaken the effort to restrain the Government to an economical expenditure of the public money.

The revival of business, which cannot be much longer delayed, will, I am confident, insure from the present tariff a sufficient revenue for the support of the Government in ordinary times. Extraordinary expenses, rendered necessary by causes equally extraordinary, always being of a temporary character, should be provided for in a like temporary manner. This principle is too plain to require argument or illustration; it is only necessary to call attention to it to command the approval of every intelligent mind.

HOWELL COSS, Secretary of the Treasury.

Dr. Robert Hare, for many years Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday week. His disease was Pneumonia.

J. W. Forney and Morton McMichael have been requested by the Black Republicans of the State of Delaware, to attend their meeting on the 23d. A handsome pair.

Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

The Potato Rot—How it may be prevented.

The general prevalence all over the country, of the disease known as the potato rot, has greatly impaired the value of the crop, and prevented many farmers from cultivating to the same extent as was formerly done. So serious has been the evil to the agricultural interests, that both men of science and the practical farmers have given much attention to investigating the cause of the potato disease, and to the discovery of a remedy.

A day or two since, we received a letter from Irwin Sampson, Esq., a very intelligent farmer, who has tilled the soil all the days of his life in the rich country near New Wilmington, in Lawrence county, in which he gives us what he claims a simple and cheap preventive of the potato rot. He is satisfied, from experiments which he himself has made, that the following is a sure remedy for the evil: Take a double handful of well rotted oak wood, and scatter it upon the seed potatoes in the hill, and then cover with earth in the usual manner, and there will be no signs of rot. He made the discovery three years ago, in a clearing, just made and planted with potatoes. He observed that where the roots of the potato came in contact with ashes, the hill was entirely rotten, but that in adjoining hills, where the roots came in contact with the old rotten oak wood of the clearing, every potato was sound and dry. In hills where there was neither ashes nor decayed oak wood, the potatoes were about one-half rotten. Taking the hint from these observations, Mr. Sampson has tested the discovery for three years past, and has never found a diseased potato in the hills where the pulverized oak wood has been applied, and in patches where there were no decayed potatoes, the roots were found to grow larger, healthier, and of a better flavor where the oak wood was used, than where it was not. Mr. S. is but a plain, practical farmer, and does not attempt to give a scientific reason for this result, but simply announces the fact, and the results of his experiments. It is well known that the oak possesses high antiseptic and other peculiar qualities, as *aspidium* enters largely into its composition. It is for scientific men to ascertain what is the peculiar principle which produces this result. The farmer can avail himself of the knowledge of the fact that it does prevent the potato rot, for Mr. Sampson's statements are fully reliable. Every one who cultivates the soil, in this part of the country at least, can readily obtain rotten oak wood in sufficient quantities to make the experiment for himself with all the potatoes he may plant. The discovery is an important one, and we hope our readers in the country districts will try the experiment this season, and communicate to us in the fall the result for publication.

—Pittsburg Post.

The Farmer's Creed.

One of our ex-servants gives the following advice under the heading of "The Farmer's Creed":
We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation. The soil loves to be nurtured. We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it—making both the farm and farmer rich at once. We believe in going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, in deep plowing, and enough of it—all the better, if with a subsoil plow. We believe that the best fertility of any soil is the spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without this, lime and gypsum, bone and green manure, manure or plaster, will be of little use. We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, dairy and a clean dairy. We believe in farmers that will not improve; in farms that grow poorer every year; in starved cattle; in farmer's boys turned into clerks and merchants; in farmer's daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers who are ashamed of their vocation.

Lime for Potatoes.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American*, Smith Groom, of Troy, N. Y., says, that his experience in the culture of potatoes has convinced him that about a handful of dry slacked lime placed in each hill tends to prevent the potato rot. The lime, he states, brings potatoes earlier to maturity, and imparts to them a vigor which resists the attacks of the disease. An experiment with lime can be conducted by any of our farmers at a small expense, and if it does not prevent the potato rot, the lime will certainly enrich the soil for other crops.

A Remedy for Rats.

When a house is infested by rats which refuse to nibble at the usual baits, a few drops of the highly scented oil of rhodium, poured on the bottom of a cage trap, will almost invariably attract it full of the "mischievous varmints." We have known this to be tried with extraordinary success. Where a trap baited with all manner of edibles had failed to attract a single rat, the oil of rhodium caused it to be completely crowded out after night, until the house was cleared of them.—*Exchange.*

How to Have Moist Bread.

"Susan," in the *Olio* Moist Bread, answers an inquiry as to the way of preserving bread moist, as follows:—I bake from four to five loaves every Friday. The loaf that I have in use I keep a wet cloth around, and wet it every time after meal; thus I always have moist bread.

Water in Meat and Vegetables.

The potato is three-fourths, the carrot five-sixths, the turnip nine-tenths water. If a piece of fresh beef be dried in a basin, over boiling water, it will dry up and lose so much water that four pounds of fresh beef will yield only one pound of dried flesh.—*Johnston.*

To Make Cows Give Down their Milk.

Give them a taste of salt. Mr. Leonard Gillett, of North Caledonia, Mass., has practiced this for fifteen years, and has never known it to fail. The animal should be kept a little hungry for salt, so that the pleasure of getting some takes off her attention from other things.

Seed the plough!

Millinery Removed.

S. C. HOWARD would respectfully inform the Ladies of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that they will find her in Chambersburg street, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Horst, opposite Mr. Tate's Hotel, with ready-made BONNETS; also a variety of Straw Lohorn, and all kinds of Millinery Goods of the latest styles. Ladies will do well to call and see for themselves.
April 6, 1858.

Sunbeam Gallery.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE ROOM, at his residence in West Middle street, one square west of Falmouth's Store, where he is prepared to furnish *daguerotypes*, in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction, and is prepared to accommodate all with GOOD PICTURES, either single or in groups. He also has a number of specimens of his room in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of Bringham & Culp's Shoe Store, where he still continues as formerly to take pictures.

All who desire a correct likeness of themselves and friends, will do well to give me a call, as I have reduced my prices to suit the present hard times.
Pictures copied from old specimens of all kinds, as mounted in Lockets, Breast Pins, Rings, &c.
The subscriber being thankful to his friends and the public in general for past patronage, wishes them to continue it, and assures them, that hereafter, they shall not be disappointed.
Charges from 50 cents to \$10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold and Silver daguerotypes, suitable for portraits, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.
Children will not be taken for less than \$1.00.
Ambrotypes taken for fifty cents and upwards, and in the best style.
SAMUEL WEAVER.
April 26, 1858.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEO. ARNOLD has now on hand the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing in town, comprising every variety and size, all of his own manufacture, which will be warranted well made, having hands constantly employed cutting out and making up. If we cannot find you a garment ready made, we will sell you the goods, take your measure, and make you up a garment on the shortest notice. Please call at the Clothing Emporium, where you will find Mr. Culp always on hand, bright and accommodating. Our stock is large, well selected, and will be sold cheap for Cash.
Gettysburg, March 29, 1858.

Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will connect the cities of Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

Special attention is given to all packages, &c., or any business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.
The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.
NICHOLAS WEAVER.
Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

Elastic Cement Roofing.

THE subscriber is prepared to contract and put on at the shortest notice, W. E. Child & Co's Patent Fire and Water Proof Elastic Cement Roofing.
It is perfectly Fire and Water proof, and in point of durability is equal, if not superior, to any Metallic Roofing. It can be put on over tin, tar, iron, or shingle roofs, however flat or steep they may be.
In point of resisting the elements of fire and water, nothing has yet been discovered equal to the Elastic Cement.
Those who have used it, have testified that it is the very perfection of Roofing, and that there is no further room for improvement. No one will now think of putting on shingles, when this Cement can be had for much less money and will outlast four shingle roofs. This Roofing is warranted as represented.
The Elastic Cement is the cheapest and best protection from decay for wood exposed to the weather or dampness of the ground. It is also the best proof for iron, effectually preventing rust; and wherever applied perfectly excludes dampness.
The subscriber has this Cement for sale, in quantities to suit. For further information, apply to
FREDERICK CITY, Md.
GEO. A. COLE.
Specimens of the Roofing may be seen at the Prothonotary's Office, in Gettysburg.
April 5, 1858.

Chali Robes.

THE third arrival of Robes by express.—The prettiest styles yet offered to the ladies, from which they cannot fail to please their tastes. Come immediately if you want pretty and cheap goods. The latest styles and patterns of side stripe robes just received at
FARMER'S STOCKS.
April 26, 1858.

Auctioneering.

ANDREW W. FLEMING, residing in a Brickbridge street, near James Pierce's, Gettysburg, offers his services to the public as a *Sale Officer and Auctioneer*. His charges are moderate, and he will on all occasions endeavor to render satisfaction. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
Aug. 17, 1857.

Stauffer & Harley.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY, wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, \$25.00; Gold Levers, 10 carat, \$24.00; Silver Levers, full jeweled, \$12.00; Silver Levers, \$9.00; superior Quarters, \$7.50; Gold Spectacles, \$7.00; fine Silver do, \$3.00; Gold Bracelets, \$3.00; Ladies' Gold Pencils, \$1.00; Silver Tea Spoons, set, \$0.60; Gold Pens, with penell and silver holder, \$1.00; Gold Finger Rings, 374 cents to \$3.00; Watches, plain, 18 carat, 10 carat, 1847, 1848, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
On hand, some gold and silver Lavers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.
Oct. 29, 1857.

Nett Cash.

DRY GOODS HOUSE.—Opening of Spring Goods.—BYRE & LANDELL, Fourth & Arch Streets, Philadelphia, are now offering a full stock of
New Goods for Spring of 1858!
FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS.
BLACK SILKS, 24 to 34 inches wide, Spring Dress Goods, New Styles, Shawls, in all the latest styles, British, French and American Chintzes, Full Stock of Domestic Goods, Full Stock of European Goods.
N. B. Bargains in Seasonable Goods, daily received from the AUCTIONEER of New York and Philadelphia.
P. S. MERCHANTS are invited to examine the stock. TERMS, Nett Cash, and low prices.
[March 8, 1858. 3m]

Clothing.

THE best assortment, and the cheapest, in town. Call and see them, at the Clothing Emporium of
GEO. ARNOLD.
April 5, 1858.

Cabinet-making.

THE undersigned has commenced the Cabinet-making business, in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, on the road leading from the Two Taverns to Hanover, about a quarter of a mile northeast of Shelly's store, where he has now on hand, and will manufacture, *Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Stands*, and every other article in his line, put up of the best materials, and in a workmanlike manner.
Coffins made at the shortest notice, and trimmed to order. He is provided with a first rate pine Hearse.
He asks a share of public patronage, and will endeavor, by strict attention to business, with good work and low charges, to deserve it.
JOSEPH BEDERMAN.
April 19, 1858. 3m

New Firm.

PAXTON & McILHenny,
(Successors to Paxton & Paxton.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, & STRAW GOODS. Also,
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Canes,
Tobacco and Segars,
AT THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE,
Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.
March 22, 1858.

The First of the Season!

MARCUS SAMSON has just received from the New York American Sales, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING for spring and summer, which he is able to sell at prices unapproachably low. The new arrival consists of French, Sack and Raglan Coats, with Pants and Vests, in great variety, new styles and patterns—for Men and Boys. Call and examine the large assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
Goods will be received from New York every few days, throughout the season. Indulgences to purchasers such as cannot be offered by any other establishment in the county are now, and will continue to be, offered, at SAMSON'S,
March 29, '58. Opposite the Bank.

Bastress & Winter.

NEW OXFORD, Adams county, Pa., *Produce, Poultry, and other Goods, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries*: constantly on hand, Fish, Salt, Flour, Butter, &c.
FLOUR, WHITE, CROWN, OATS, CLOVER and Timothy Seed, bought at all times, for which the highest cash prices are paid.
Feb. 15, 1858. 6m

Lumber and Coal.

THE subscriber informs the public that he continues the Lumber and Coal business at LITTLETON, Adams county, on a larger scale than ever—importing White Pine Boards and Plank, Scaunching, Framing Stile, Plastering Lathes, Shingles, Palings, &c., with all kinds of Sawed Lumber, and Blacksmiths' Coal. Near the Depot.—He invites the call of the public, and will sell as low as the very lowest.
JOHN MILLER.
April 19, 1858. 1y

New Lumber Yard.

AT NEW OXFORD.—The undersigned has taken into the public notice, that he has opened a LUMBER YARD, on a large scale, in the town of New Oxford, Adams county, to which the Gettysburg Railroad has been already extended. His assortment embraces all kinds of Lumber—Plank, First and Second Common and Culling Boards, First and Second Common and Culling Plank, Hemlock and Spruce Lumber, &c., &c., &c. Plastering Lath, headed and plain Palings, &c., &c., &c.
He invites calls from those in want of Lumber, feeling assured that in quality or price his stock can't be beat. He will endeavor to deserve a large share of public patronage.
JACOB AULBAUGH.
Feb. 1, 1858.

C. H. McCormick's

REAPER AND MOWER.—I will have the Agency for C. H. McCormick's Reaper and Mower, and will offer to the Farmers this year two machines, the two-horse machine and the four-horse machine, which will guarantee fair chances and full satisfaction to any person who may want to purchase a machine. Any man purchasing a machine from me may work the machine against any other machine during hay-making and harvest, and if it does not give better satisfaction than any other machine with which it may be compared, he will be satisfied. I will sell it for cash, or on credit, as the Farmers will send in their orders to my self, at Fairfield; David Schwartz, at Littleton; or Franklin Harsh, at New Oxford—as early as possible, and say which sized machine they want, as we are taking in orders now for the coming season.
J. S. WITHERS,
Agent for Adams county.
April 12, 1858. 3s

Administrator's Notice.

GEORGE NEWCOMER'S ESTATE.—Let- ters of administration on the estate of George Newcomer, late of Mellen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
EVE NEWCOMER, Executrix.
AMOS SCHILLER, Agent.
For the sale of Adams County Township.
April 26, 1858. 6t

Shawls!

A Printed Cashmere Shawl, Tippet, Scarf, Cape.
April 5, 1858.

Fine Old Brandies.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in WINE & LIQUORS, would most respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their Old Establishment, No. 5 North Front Street, Philadelphia, where they have a large assortment of Wines and Liquors of the choicest brands and qualities. Having made arrangements with some of the first houses in Cognac and Brandy, they are enabled to furnish to their customers, upon the most liberal terms, the following brands of Cognac and Brandy:
BRANDIES: Old, Hennessy, Pilsener, Pinet, Cordon, J. J. Depey & Co., T. Himes, A. Serravallo, Martell, Marett, &c., of various brands and qualities.
WINE: Champagne, Madeira, Lieke, Old Oporto, Tarragon, Burgundy, Hock, Muscat, Chateau, Sherry, and Madaga Wines.
Holland Gin, Scheidegg Schnapps, Jamaica Spirits, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Peach, Apple, Blackberry, Cherry, Ginger, and Raspberry Brandy, and Cordials, Wine Bitters, Amsterdam Bitters, &c.
Also, Agents and Sole Proprietors of the Old Whiskey. Constantly on hand an extensive stock of fine Old Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, of various grades, some of which are guaranteed to be superior to any in the country, all of which are highly improved by age.
From our long experience in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the tastes of the community, we flatter ourselves to be able to fill all orders that may be entrusted to us.
Orders from the country (which are most respectfully solicited) will be promptly attended to.
Great care taken in packing and shipping.
All goods sent from our establishment are guaranteed to give satisfaction, with the privilege of being returned.
MILTON TAYLOR & BRO.,
No. 5 North Front St., Philadelphia.
March 22, 1858. 6m

Jewelry, Watches, Pistols, Violins, Gui-

Jewelry, Watches, Pistols, Violins, Gui- tars, Accordions, Harmoniums, Eight-day Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, at all prices to be had at
SAMSON'S.

D. McConaughy.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (Office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PATENTIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C. also American Claims in England, Ireland, and other foreign lands, sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

Wm. B. McClellan.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.
Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

Edward B. Buehler.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the South East corner of Chambersburg street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickling's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Dr. D. Horner, Dr. C. P. Knapp, Dr. D. R. W. L. Baugher, Dr. D. Rev. Prof. J. H. Smith, Prof. M. L. Stever.
[Gettysburg, April 11, '53.]

Fire Insurance.

THE Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Capital \$189,586—effects insurances in any part of the State, against loss by fire; prudently adapts its operations to its resources; affords ample indemnity, and promptly adjusts its losses.
Adams county is represented in the Board of Managers by Hon. Wm. McClellan, Agent.
WM. McCLELLAN, Agent.
Office of M. & W. McClellan, Gettysburg, May 26, 1850.

Removal.

ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran church, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.
Gettysburg, March 8, 1858.

New Firm.

GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS.—J. C. HENRY & BROTHAR have taken the store of John Hoke, on the North West corner of the Damaged, where they will continue the Dry Goods and Grocery business on an enlarged scale. They will constantly keep on hand a large and varied assortment of everything in their line. They have just laid in a large and splendid stock of *Spring and Summer Goods*, and are now opening them for the inspection of the public. We cordially invite the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity to give us a call, and examine for themselves as we feel satisfied they will want no other recommendation to induce them to buy. We are determined to keep nothing but good Goods and to sell cheaper than the cheapest for the cash. Give us a call, no trouble to show goods.
J. C. GUINN & BRO.
April 5, 1858.

A Card.

HAVING disposed of my store to the Messrs. Guinn, I would recommend the new firm to the confidence of the public, and hope they will receive a large share of the public patronage.
JOHN HOKK.
April 5, 1858.

Dissolution.

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. We are much obliged to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to us. Our books are placed in the hands of Geo. E. Bringham for collection, and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle the business of the firm without delay.
GEO. E. BRINGMAN.
H. AUGENBAUGH.
April 19, 1858.

New Firm.

BRINGMAN & CULP, Successors to Bringman & Auginbaugh, Manufacturers and Dealers in HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., &c. Having commenced business at the well known stand of Bringman & Auginbaugh, (Sign of the Big Boot) we invite all who desire anything in our line of business, feeling confident that we will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. Boots and Shoes made upon the shortest notice, as heretofore. Also, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, &c., and all kinds of repairing done at short notice.
Come once! Come all! Remember the place, Chambersburg street, sign of the Big Boot.
Gettysburg, April 26, 1858.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the business of Bringman & Auginbaugh to John Culp, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new firm of Bringman & Culp.
HENRY AUGENBAUGH.
April 26, 1858.

Fresh Fruits.

GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c.—Fruits of every description, as follows:—Lemons, Raisins, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Palm Nuts, Filberts, hard and paper shell Almonds, Pea Nuts, &c. A good assortment of Sugars—Loaf, Brown, Powdered, &c.—and every kind of Candy, Nuts, Syrups of the best quality, Rice, Soda, Starch, Tea, Cinnamon, (ground and unground), Cloves, Mustard, &c.
Perfumery. Perfumery of every description, which will be sold low for Cash. A large lot just received.—Any one desiring a cheap, pleasant and healthy drink will do well by purchasing this Syrup.
All the various kinds of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, for sale by Wm. Boyer & Son.
We have a good quality, as all want, and we have made arrangements to have constantly on hand Flour and Feed, which we will insure to be of superior quality, and at such prices as cannot fail to please.
WM. BOYER & SON.
April 26, 1858.

New Goods!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!—Falmouth Brothers have just received a large assortment of *Ladies' Dress Goods*, such as Silks, Challis, Delaines, Robes a Quatre, Silks, Chintzes, &c., &c., &c., which we invite the attention of buyers. Our stock comprising every variety of style and pattern, and having been selected with care and purchased low, we can offer inducements to those wishing Spring Goods such as cannot be had elsewhere.
MILTON TAYLOR & BRO.,
No. 5 North Front St., Philadelphia.
March 22, 1858. 6m

Wanted Immediately.

A Good journeyman Shoemaker. The highest wages will be paid. Enquire at
BRINGMAN & CULP'S.

The Grand Show!

AT GETTYSBURG, BY
M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Performance to commence immediately after.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. FREE.

Adults, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS!

which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for cash. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented

TWO MAGNIFICENT PICTURES!

On Wednesday, October 28, and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of

GOOD FITS!

with the following unrivaled cast:—Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest prices, quality, Gentlemen's Furnishings, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.

An Intermission of Ten Minutes, to allow those making large purchases time for Lunch, &c., &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled

VARIETIES!

the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.

Oct. 26, 1857. 1f

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, all his Real Estate as follows:

No. 1.—My late residence in Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on Chambersburg street, with Brick Dwelling, Stable, and other improvements.

No. 2.—Lot adjoining above on the West, fronting 29 feet on street, with Stable, &c.

No. 3.—Lot adjoining No. 2, fronting 33 feet on same street, with large Coach Shop, and other improvements.

No. 4.—Lot adjoining No. 3, fronting 29 feet, with double Brick Dwelling, Smith Shop, &c.

No. 5.—Lot west of the Foundry, with Stable and other improvements.

No. 6.—Lot adjoining No. 5, containing about 3 Acres.

No. 7.—Three Lots fronting each 30 feet on Chambersburg street.

No. 8.—Tract of Land in Hamilton township, lying on Marsh creek, containing 51 Acres, part cleared and part in first-rate timber.

No. 9.—Coach Establishment in Shepherdstown, Va., with good will, &c. The location is an admirable one for business, and improvements in good order.

Titles good and terms to suit purchasers. Enquire of D. A. BRENNER, Esq., Gettysburg, or the undersigned residing in Shepherdstown, C. W. HOFFMAN.
March 15, 1858.

Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

President—George S. Rupp.

Vice President—S. W. Russell.

Secretary—David McCreary.

Treasurer—Robert McCurdy.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King, Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, M. O'Grady, J. J. Kurr, M. Eichelberger, S. Russell, A. B. Kurr, Andrew Pulley, S. Russell, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Pickling, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, H. M. O'Grady, John Horner, E. W. Stahle, J. Auginbaugh, Abiel E. Gitt.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, without any assessment, having also a large surplus on hand in the Treasury.

Company employs no Agents—All business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 P. M.

Sept. 28, 1857.

Family Grocery and Provision

GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and A VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York street, one door east of Waterloo Hotel.
Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

Removal.

NEW HOUSE & NEW GOODS!—JACOBS & BRO. have removed their Merchant Tailoring Establishment to the splendid new building on the north side of Chambersburg street, between Bringman & Auginbaugh's, where they will continue business on a larger scale than ever.
Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Castles, Vests, &c., &c.,